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This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the North Prince Patrick Lead Mine.

It is situated in the parishes of Yacellog and Holywell, in the county of Flint, about 2 miles from the town of Holywell, and is surrounded on all sides by mines that are of historic repute, and which have yielded, and are still continuing to yield, immense returns of ore.

Among these may be mentioned—Prince Patrick Mine, adjoining the property, having the same lodes, which have returned in dividends 35 per cent. of its capital in a short time, and the shares are now worth four times the original price. South Prince Patrick, which, after a few months' working, has attained most satisfactory results, and justifies the confident expectation of the company speedily taking its position among the prominent dividend mines.

The sett contains north and south and east and west lodes. Among the former is the Parry's Flat, from which the Prince Patrick and South Prince Patrick Mines are continuing to make large returns; among the latter are the Silver Rake and Pullygaseg veins, which have produced enormous riches in the adjoining mines.

Two shafts have been sunk at a cost of about £7500 on the property; the eastern shaft is down 90 yards, and the western shaft, where the lode is visible, is down 60 yards.

From the western part of the mine there has been already a large quantity of lead raised, which realised a high price, owing to the richness of the ore for silver.

It is intended to extend the drivings to intersect the Parry's Flat, and also to intersect the Pullygaseg lode, which is undoubtedly one of the richest lodes in the district, and traverse the whole of the sett, and it is confidently stated by practical mining engineers that in less than 20 fathoms driving the lode will be reached, and will realise the most sanguine expectations. Pending this development, considerable returns can at once be made from ore ground already discovered.

The sett is about 70 acres in extent, and is held under a royalty of 41 per cent. of ore by an agreement for a lease from the Duke of Westminster for 21 years.

Samples of the ore, which is among the richest in the district, can be seen at the offices of the company. Intending investors are requested if possible to visit the mine and judge for themselves of its value.

The mine has been inspected by Capt. Nancarrow (director of the Bog and Pennerley Mines), Matthew Francis, William Lean, Thomas Roberts, and John Jones, copies of whose reports accompany prospectus. The practical and local experience of these authorities induce the directors to recommend the property as a desirable investment.

As the development of the mine is in such an advanced state dividends will probably be declared within the next six months.

The vendors show their opinion of the merits of the property by agreeing to take the entire purchase money, 12,000l., in shares, so no profit can be derived by them unless the mine is successful, as the whole of the money subscribed by the public will be applied to the purposes of the mine.

The only agreement entered into is between John McCallum, of Flint, of the one part, and George Henry Cardozo, of 15, New Broad-street, London, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and is dated July 8, 1874.

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THE IRON AND COAL KINGS OF THE NORTH.

IV.—JOHN BOWES.

For nearly half a century Mr. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, near Barnard Castle, has been known as one of the largest owners of mineral property in North Durham, and no one has more conspicuously been mixed up with the coal trade of the North during its most palmy and progressive annals. The career of Mr. Bowes almost naturally divides itself into three principal aspects—viz. 1. His public and political career.—2. His racing career.—3. His career as a coalowner and commercial man. In each of these capacities he has achieved considerable distinction.

Mr. Bowes is a scion of the Strathmore family, from which we believe he has inherited the splendid grounds and residence of Streatham, which he has made his home for the greater part of his long and busy life. He is also a scion of the House of Hylton, of Hylton, in Staindrop, Darlington, and Stranton. In Longstaff's "History of Darlington" (a work now out of print) there is a long account of an adventure of "Stoney Bowes," an ancestor of Mr. John Bowes, with his wife, the Countess of Strathmore, whom he bore away from the protection of the Court of King's Bench to her mansion of Streatham, and endeavoured by every threat to induce her to stay proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and to live with him as his wife. The "Gentleman's Magazine" of the day contains a long account of the circumstances that led to Stoney Bowes being sentenced to three years imprisonment, and divorcement from the Countess, and the same exciting history is recorded at greater length in Foot's Life of Bowes and the Countess. The Strathmore family is one of very high antiquity, having a lineage stretching back to the French family of Lion (originally sprung from the noble Roman house of Leoni), who accompanied the Norman into England in 1066, and removed into Scotland about 30 years afterwards. John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, married in 1707 Mary Eleanor, the only daughter of George Bowes, Esq., of Streatham Castle and Gilsdale, in the county of Durham, and assumed in consequence, by special Act of Parliament, the name of Bowes. His son John, the tenth earl, was enrolled among the peers of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bowes, of Streatham Castle. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, is a son of this nobleman, by Mary, daughter of J. Milnes, Esq., of Staindrop, in the county of Durham, whom he married on July 2, 1820; and it was only by an accident that Mr. Bowes was prevented from assuming the name and title of his noble father, who died on July 3, 1820, the day after his nuptials. Taking into consideration his noble descent, and his adventitious heritage, Mr. Bowes must be regarded as an exception to the long list of self-made men who are now in the front rank of northern industry.

Mr. John Bowes and his partners have 27,000 acres of mineral property under lease and in their own hands. Their chief properties are the Wardley Winning and Sheeppote Collieries, near Gateshead, in North Durham, and the Seaton Burn, Gosforth, Killingworth, and Dinnington Collieries, in Northumberland. Altogether the firm may safely be pronounced to have as large mineral royalties as any firm in the North of England, the weekly production of their united collieries reaching the gigantic total of over 40,000 tons. The most historically interesting of these collieries is, perhaps, that of Killingworth, where George Stephenson worked for many years, first as a breakman, and afterwards as an engineer, and where he invented the well-known "Geordie" lamp, now all but universally used in the North. The pits now being worked at the Killingworth were begun so far back as 1800, and coal was commenced to be won in 1803. The High Main seam is reached at a depth of 114 fathoms, and at a depth of 174 fathoms the Yard coal is worked. From the A pit about 250 tons of coal per day are now being raised, and about 260 to 270 tons of coal are daily got out of the B pit. Killingworth Colliery is well laid out, and the whole of the machinery, surface as well as underground, is of a very strong and durable kind. The Killingworth Railway, one of the first lines constructed in the North of England, runs from the colliery to the River Tyne, and the pit has also communication with the staiths at Wallend, about 4 miles distant. The Gosforth Colliery, near Killingworth, is part of an area of 8242 acres of mineral property leased by or belonging to John Bowes and partners, and is one of the most productive in the possession of the firm. There are two pits sunk to a depth of 190 fathoms. The working of coal was commenced here in 1828. The Seaton Burn Colliery is within a comparatively short distance of Gosforth, and the Dinnington Winning is only about a mile south of Seaton Burn. The production of the former colliery is from 600 to 700 tons per day, while that of the latter is about 800 tons daily. At Sheeppote Colliery Messrs. John Bowes and Co. raise from 200 to 300 tons per day, the whole of which is carted to Gateshead, and sold there for household consumption. This is one of the oldest collieries in the county, and stood idle for over 80 years, when operations were resumed at the Hutton seam, about 20 years since. At the Wardley Winning the firm of which Mr. Bowes is the principal have 700 acres under lease, and the pits are sunk on the north side of the Heworth Dyke, which throws the measures down 25 fathoms to the north. The Wardley Colliery was begun by the Messrs. Carr, of Newcastle, but various difficulties hindered its completion, and after it had stood idle for fully 12 years the lease was taken up and the sinking of the pits resumed, in 1863, by the present owners. Besides these Wardley, Killingworth, and Marley Hill Collieries, the firm of John Bowes and partners own the Springwell Colliery, situated near the Pontop and Jarrow Railway, and having a royalty of 2400 acres. This colliery has been 47 years in operation, during the whole of which time the Hutton seam has been extensively worked. The Low Main and Maudlin seams are also worked, but the High Main is as yet untouched. The Hutton, or principal, seam is 4½ feet thick, and yields about 600 tons of coal per day.

Altogether, as we have already indicated, Mr. John Bowes is one of the most extensive and most enterprising colliery owners in the North. His principal partner is Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, M.P. for North Durham, whose large ironmaking and shipbuilding works at Jarro are supplied with fuel from the Marley Hill collieries to the extent of over 1000 tons per day. It is a long time since Mr. Bowes retired from the active control of his extensive mineral properties, but he, nevertheless, continues to manifest even to the present time an eager interest in everything tending to promote their development.

The political career of Mr. Bowes may be said to have commenced with the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, when he became a candidate for the representation of the southern division of his native county of Durham. He stood in the Liberal interest, along with Joseph Pease (founder of the great house of Joseph Pease and partners), the first Quaker member sent to the House of Commons, and was opposed by Mr. R. Duncomb Shafto, of Whitworth. The election was a most exciting one, but it resulted in placing Mr. Pease and Mr. Bowes at the head of the poll, the former receiving 2273 and the latter 2218 votes, while Mr. Shafto only scored 1841. The victory secured on this occasion was so decisive that the sitting members were returned without opposition in 1835 and 1837. They were, however, less fortunate in the general election of 1841. In that year Mr. Pease retired from parliamentary life. In his stead Lord Harry Vane, brother to the Duke of Cleveland, was brought forward as a Liberal candidate, and headed the poll, while Mr. Bowes came second, and James Farrer, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, who stood as a Conservative, was defeated. This election was accompanied by great excitement and rioting. In 1846 Mr. Bowes boldly published a letter to his constituents, announcing a change in his views on the subject of agricultural protection, and his determination to support the commercial system of the Government from then in office. In the following year he retired altogether from parliamentary life, after having represented South Durham, the greatest coal-producing constituency in the world, for a period of 15 years.

For the last quarter of a century Mr. Bowes has been better known, perhaps, as a patron of the turf than in any other capacity of a public character. He has owned during that time a large and valuable stud of racing horses, some of which have been highly successful, and secured for their owner immense sums of money. It is said that when old Taraban won the Northumberland plate, some

years ago, she brought to her owner a sum of over 50,000*l.*, and at other race meetings Mr. Bowes has been a scarcely less lucky spectator. But it is one of the most curious features of this phase of his career that Mr. Bowes seldom, if ever, attends the race meetings; and it is even said of him (although the statement is open to considerable doubt) that he has never on a racecourse in his life. Be that as it may, however, he has not unworthily exerted himself to maintain and improve the breed of horses in this country, by supporting, perhaps, the largest and most valuable stud owned by any commoner in the United Kingdom.

With the valuable co-operation of his wife, the late Countess of Montalto, Mr. Bowes began some two years ago the erection of a building at Barnard Castle, near his own residence at Streatham, which promises to become one of the most splendid architectural works in the North of England. This place was originally designed as a residence for the Countess of Montalto in the event of her surviving her husband; but now that the disposition of events has turned out otherwise it is intended to adapt the edifice for the purposes of a museum and picture gallery, to be bequeathed to the town of Barnard Castle. The building is constructed in the French Renaissance style, the centre portion being after the style of the Tuileries, while the wings are after the style of the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. When completed it will be made the depository of about 1000 paintings, and a valuable collection of statuary and other works of art, gathered together by the late Countess of Montalto and Mr. Bowes during their continental travels. It is estimated that the total value of the building and its contents (so far as it is possible to assess the value of works of art which could not be replaced, and therefore become invaluable) will be close on half a million sterling. It will require at least other two years to complete the edifice, and make it available for the purposes of public use, and it is one of the most cherished wishes of Mr. Bowes, so far as regards terrestrial affairs, that he may live to see his princely gift formally handed over to the town of Barnard Castle (for which he has otherwise done so much) in all perpetuity.

So little has Mr. Bowes been mixed up with public affairs during the last 20 years that he may almost be said to belong to another generation. But in his time he has not shrunk from bearing the burden and heat of the day, and his former connection with many institutions now alive and flourishing in the North, and his generous support of all objects and claims recommended to his notice, have kept alive his memory in the homes and hearts of the inhabitants of his native county. His career, taking it for all in all, has been one of the most busy and eventful that any man whose name has come so little before the general public could possibly lead, and he has earned, probably, as much as any man the rest and repose which now enjoys at his beautiful residence of Streatham.

Erratum.—The concluding paragraph of our sketch of Mr. Hugh Taylor should have referred to the present occupant of Chipchase Castle, and not to his uncle, as from the preceding portion of the article related. The mistake and its reason are obvious to those who have enjoyed the acquaintance of the Messrs. Taylor—of whom, in their day and generation, have rendered yeoman help in building the great fabric of Northern industry.]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—No. III.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

When the question of encouraging technical education in connection with industrial pursuits was first raised in this country Newcastle-on-Tyne was amongst the foremost to recognise its importance, and the energetic efforts of those interested in the commercial prosperity of the district first took a practical form in the year 1852, when Mr. Nicholas Wood and other gentlemen connected with mining operations founded the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. This society has gradually grown to be a powerful body, with upwards of 800 members, and a few years ago it admitted mechanical engineers. It is now under the presidency of Sir W. Armstrong, a distinguished member of the latter profession. The Institute has published 23 volumes of Transactions, in which various subjects, such as ventilation, underground traction, and safety apparatus, are treated on in the most masterly way, and, in fact, these volumes contain the only reliable information that can be obtained on many subjects connected with mining. Mr. Nicholas Wood, the eminent mining engineer, was the first president, and at the first meeting of the members alluded to the necessity of establishing a school or College of Mines in Newcastle. In 1855 the subject was taken up by the Council, and the Duke of Northumberland contributed to 10,000*l.* towards its endowment, provided that 5000*l.* more could be raised in the district. Ultimately in 1871, during the presidency of Mr. E. F. Boyd, whose connection at Durham gave him opportunities of bringing the subject before the authorities of the University there, the College of Physical Science, so long sought for, became a reality.

The University of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was founded in October, 1871, for the teaching of physics, and particularly in its practical application to engineering, mining, manufactures, and agriculture, and has hitherto had a brilliant success. The chief object is to furnish the advantages of an advanced scientific education, especially to the inhabitants of Northumberland, Durham, the North Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland. Chairs have been established in Pure and Applied Mathematics (which is ably filled by Prof. W. Steadman Aldis, A.); Chemistry (Prof. A. Fraire-Marroco, M.A.); Physics and Experimental Philosophy (Prof. A. S. Herschel, B.A., F.R.S.); Zoology (Prof. David Page, LL.D.); and in Biology. Additional chairs have also been established in Latin and Greek (Rev. J. B. Amer, B.D.); French (M. C. Tieset, B.A.); German (H. Schöne, Ph.D., Leipzig); and Mechanical Drawing (J. A. G. Ross, M.E.). The number of students for last session was 75.

The course of study, which extends over two years, each divided into three terms, called respectively the Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter terms, consists partly of attendance at lectures, and partly of work in the laboratory. Examinations are held at the end of each year. On completing a suitable course of study, and passing the required examinations, students will receive the title of Associates in Physical Science in the University of Durham, and upon further conditions the degree of B.A. Evening classes, conducted by the Professors of the College, have been established, and are open to all persons upon payment of the appointed fees. These classes are intended for those who from the nature of their daily occupations are unable to devote other time to study.

As to the revenue of the College, the University of Durham makes an annual grant of 1000*l.*, besides some additional payments to extra teachers in languages, and proposes to add a further payment of 500*l.* per annum towards the support of the new chair of biology. The amount of donations promised to the College was about 25,000*l.*, payments extending over a term of six years. Irrespective of the sum the Duke of Northumberland, the Corporation of Newcastle, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners each contribute 1000*l.* annually. There are also several other subscriptions. As the College has been expressly established by the aid and for the benefit of the North of England, its constitution has been so framed that the five Northern Counties and their Municipal Corporations shall be represented in its management.

Concerning the practical nature of the studies, it will suffice to say that the Council includes the names of Mr. I. Lowthian, F.R.S., Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mr. E. F. Boyd, Mr. G. B. Forster, Mr. R. S. Newall, and others of equal knowledge and experience, though less familiar to the readers of the *Mining Journal*; and that a member of the Council is, from his profession and occupation, specially placed for judging the precise kind of scientific instruction most likely to be of practical utility to the student seeking it. It is remarkable in the Journal that the attempt to diffuse high technical instruction amongst all classes of the community indiscriminately, and without regard to the mental capabilities of the individual, or his social position, is productive of more evil than benefit; and it was predicted that because the College of Physical Science would place every facility in the way of those in a position

to utilise the knowledge imparted there without throwing open its doors to all comers, it would speedily attain a high position, and enjoy a long career of great prosperity. With regard to the attainment of a high position, the first portion of the prediction has already been realised; and from the steadiness of the progress made there is no reason to fear that the success is ephemeral. The position of the College, as has already been observed, gives it peculiar advantages: it is in the immediate vicinity of collieries and metaliferous mines, and surrounded by industrial establishments of considerable extent, and it is within easy reach of all the great manufacturing districts in the kingdom, so that the students have the opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the practical details connected with the branches of industry to which they intend to devote themselves whilst studying the scientific principles involved, and a knowledge of which is likely to be of service to superior officers entrusted with the direction of them.

But that which will probably prove the greatest attraction to students in considering the relative advantages of the Newcastle College of Physical Science, and of other English science schools, is the fact that the studies lead to an academical position in the University to which it is affiliated. The two regular examinations held during the second year entitle those who pass them successfully to the rank of Associates in Physical Science, and students who have obtained the associateship are admissible to the degree of Bachelor of Science, provided not less than two years shall have intervened from the time of their becoming Associates, after passing an examination in not less than six specified subjects. The subjects mentioned are mathematics pure and applied, physics, chemistry, geology, engineering, biology, either Latin or Greek, either French or Latin, the last two of these being compulsory. And to meet the case of students who proceed direct from the College to the practice of their profession the University has provided that Associates in Physical Science who, after their admission to this rank, have been engaged for three years at least in some practical work of mechanical, mining, or civil engineering, approved by the Council of the College of Physical Science, and have subsequently passed a further examination, having principally reference to the work in which they have been engaged, shall be admissible by grace of the University to the title of Mechanical, Mining, or Civil Engineer of the University of Durham.

Although the success which has attended the Newcastle College of Physical Science has been most gratifying, and contrasts very favourably with that which has been achieved by other institutions in this country intended to be similar, it is not difficult to understand the reason. Its Council is composed exclusively of men of business, who spare no trouble when the welfare of the district can be promoted by their exertions. There is an ample staff of well paid Professors, and the secretary, Mr. Theo. Wood Bunning, is not only thoroughly competent for the position, but ever as ready to devote his best efforts to the advancement of the College as he has been to extend the usefulness of the parent institution—the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers; whilst the close connection of the College with the Institute may be traced one of the most important advantages which the students of the former possess—that of availing themselves without cost of a valuable and extensive scientific library. The whole of the scientific works belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society and the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers are at the service of students for the purpose of reference or study within the Wood Memorial Hall, the sole condition for admission being an application to the secretary for a ticket, and the deposit of half-a-guinea as caution money by each student to whom a ticket is granted. The examination papers show that the curriculum of study is sound and useful, and leave no doubt that the permanent prosperity of the College may be relied upon.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Belgian iron trade has experienced very little change, either in respect to the tone of the market or the course of prices. The conclusion is, however, noted of some small affairs in sheets and merchants' iron; these transactions were carried through upon tolerably favourable conditions. The proprietors of blast-furnaces in the Luxembourg maintain quotations for their pig with firmness, and even talk of an early advance in prices. A syndicate is understood to have been formed with a view to the collective realisation of a large affair for the delivery of railway material abroad. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to admit iron and steel rails and other railway material free of duty. It appears from an official return that in April Belgium imported 68,392 tons of minerals, 11,089 tons of rough pig, and 1156 tons of iron. In the same month Belgium exported 5120 tons of minerals, 1167 tons of rough pig, and 22,222 tons of iron. In the last total rails figured for about 8000 tons, plates for 2000 tons, and rolled iron of various descriptions for 9000 tons. The statutes have been published of the Belgian General Tramways Company, founded under the auspices of the Bank of Brussels, the Belgian Bank of Commerce and Industry, and the firms of Jacques Errera and Cassel and Co. The objects for which the company are established are the construction and working of tramways in Belgium and other countries. The duration of the company is fixed in the first instance at 30 years, and the capital proposed is 240,000*l.*, divided into 12,000 shares. The Acoz Forges Company will pay Sept. 1 a dividend of 2*l.* per share for 1873-4.

Copper has been quiet at Paris, and quotations have ruled rather feeble. Chilean in bars, delivered at Havre, has made 81*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, ordinary descriptions, 79*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, in ingots, 86*l.* 10*s.*; English tough cake, 84*l.*; and pure Corocoro minerals, 80*l.* per ton. At Havre there has been scarcely any business passing in copper, and prices have been to some extent nominal. At Marseilles copper has been very quiet; the German copper markets have also been very colourless. There has been some little revival in tin at Paris; Banca, delivered at Havre or Paris, has made 105*l.* per ton; Straits, ditto, 101*l.* per ton; and English, delivered at Havre or Rouen, 98*l.* 8*s.* per ton. The Marseilles market has exhibited a little more firmness. At Rotterdam tin has ruled very firm; Banca has risen from 57½ *fls.* to 58½ *fls.*, a price which has just been paid for 500 ingots. There has not been much doing in Billiton at Rotterdam, in consequence of the firmness of holders, who have refused to sell below 56 *fls.* In Germany there has been some revival in tin, but transactions have not been of any very great importance. At Paris French lead has been sustained at 21*l.* 8*s.* per ton, and lead from other sources at 21*l.* 4*s.* per ton. Upon the German markets lead has ruled firm, without any material change in quotations. There has not been any great amount of business passing in zinc at Paris, but quotations have been well maintained; Silesian, delivered at Havre, has made 22*l.* 16*s.*, and other good marks, delivered at Havre or Paris, 22*l.* 12*s.* per ton. Business in zinc has been quiet at Marseilles; rolled Vieille-Montagne has brought 31*l.* 4*s.* per ton. There has not been much doing in zinc in Germany.

The improvement noticed in the course of metallurgical affairs in France appears to be sustained; and although the state of affairs cannot be considered brilliant, there is not much ground for complaint if the condition of trade is compared with that prevailing in Germany, Austria, and Belgium—countries in which the iron trade continues to exhibit considerable depression. Prices in the Nord, in the Meurthe-et-Moselle, and in the Ardennes are firm, with a slightly upward tendency. Old rails have been in some request at 5*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* per ton.

Tenders received for coal required for the Belgian State lines exhibit a slight weakening in prices, and do not confirm the upward tendencies which had been talked of in prices. In connection with this adjudication it should be noted that the house of Lanezwerf, at Antwerp, offered to deliver Newcastle coal at Ostend at 11*s.* per ton, and at Gand at 11*s.* 10*d.* per ton. English competition in the matter of coal would appear to be becoming more serious in Belgium; it is certain that at such points as Brussels, Gand, Antwerp, Ostend, Bruges, Courtrai, Tournai, Malines, and Antwerp, English coal presents itself upon advantageous conditions. A continued fall in the price of Ruhr coal indicates an analogous danger for the Rhenish frontier of Belgium. A further advance in the rates charged

for the conveyance of coal on the German lines is the sole cause which checks at present the arrivals of large quantities of Ruhr coal upon the Belgian markets. It is considered probable, upon the whole, that coal will be maintained until the winter, as it has been maintained hitherto, with but very slight variations. The imports of coal into Belgium in the first four months of this year are shown by official returns to have amounted to 115,996 tons, as compared with 165,944 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. In April alone 26,000 tons of coal were imported into Belgium (13,000 tons from England) as compared with 60,000 tons in April, 1873. The exports of coal from Belgium in the first four months of this year amounted to about 1,000,000 tons in round figures, as compared with 1,372,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of April were 305,000 tons, against 344,000 tons in April, 1873.

The Paris Coal Market is as quiet and cold as possible; all that the partisans of a rise in prices have been able to achieve has been to maintain quotations with firmness at their former level. Everywhere, and especially in the Pas-de-Calais, preparatory works are being pushed forward, and working operations are being carried on with a view to the future at the expense of the present extraction. Already this policy of abstention has yielded the results which had been expected from it, and slowly formed stocks have rapidly disappeared. The other coal basins of France support less easily and readily the present quietness in affairs, and they have more difficulty in maintaining an equilibrium between the demand and the extraction. French coalowners are also not without apprehensions that the competition of England and Germany in the matter of coal may become more serious and decided.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

WELSH WALLSEND COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. To acquire coal mines in the parish of Llantrissant, Glamorgan. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. A. Jefferys, Meksam, Wilts; J. P. Hall, Westbury, Wilts; D. Blake, Llangynydd; D. Davies, Llangynydd; A. H. Wetherell, Park-road, Peckham; W. H. Forbes, Ilford; W. Dickson, Circus-place, Finsbury.

MIDDLETON GLAZE STONE LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To acquire the Middleton China stone quarries in the county of Montgomery. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Gillman, Albion-road, Stoke Newington; F. L. Barrington, 36, St. James's-street; R. W. Jenkins, Suttice-road, Holloway; J. Hall, Lyndhurst-grove, Peckham; H. Lampden, 35A, Moorgate-street; J. W. Flanely, Clontarf.

GUIDIANA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 600,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To acquire mines in the province of Huéla and elsewhere, and also to carry on business as miners and smelters. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each) are—M. Yglesias, King's Arms-yard; L. Huth, City, E.C.; F. M. Huth, Tokenhouse-yard; W. L. Lancaster, 9, King's Arms-yard; H. Grunning, 88, Adelaide-road, N.W.; H. H. Dobree, Tokenhouse-yard; W. Dent, 110, Cannon-street; H. W. Dent, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

NORTH PRINCE PATRICK LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the North Prince Patrick Lead Mine, in the county of Flint. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—N. I. P. Barnett, St. John's-road, Brixton; H. Rayner, jun., Chester; R. H. Moore, Rock Ferry; S. M. Gordon, St. Michael's House; G. H. Cardozo, 15, New Broad-street; D. Shears, New Broad-street; P. O'R. Robinson, Bowling-green-street, Kennington.

LONGWITTON AND GREENLEIGHTON COAL AND LIME COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. For the development of collieries, &c., at Hartburn, Northumberland. The subscribers are—W. H. Daniel, Newcastle, 200; W. Bell, Morpeth, 50; Thomas Bonner, Long Witton, 100; W. C. Robson, Newcastle, 50; W. S. Denny, Newcastle, 50; J. Roseam, Pickering, Yorkshire, 30.

PODGORA MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. For mining in Serbia. The subscribers are—R. J. Taylor, 30, Bolton Gardens, 10; P. Tarrant, 73, Gloucester-place, 5; Sir H. E. F. Johnson, Army and Navy Club, 10; J. Gutteres, 24, Bolton street, 10; J. F. W. Woodward, The Knoll, Beckenham, 10; C. B. Webb, 34, St. George's-street, 10; and H. Wernick, 71, Stamford-street, 11.

NORTON BROTHERS AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 300,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the business of Messrs. Norton Brothers, of Huddersfield. The subscribers are—W. Norton, Lockwood House, Denby Dale, York, 3334; B. Norton, Denby Dale, 3333; Thos. Norton, Bagden Hall, Derby, 3333; James Farmer, Regent-street, 200; J. H. Bottomley, Northorpe, York, 200; Alfred Marshall, Woodland, York, 250; C. Scholefield, Clayton West, York, 110.

BANKS AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire a patent for producing a raised photo-block fit for printing from an original drawing. The subscribers are—J. Richardson, 8, Great Winchester-street, 25; R. Eklens, Woodston, Hants, 50; A. C. Cator, 8, Melcombe-place, 25; G. H. Money, 6, Jernyn-street, 50; G. M. Bright, 8, Great Winchester-street, Building, 25; W. D. Winn, Coleby Lodge, Kilburn, 1; F. Hersee, Clifton Villas, Peckham, 1.

AUTOMATIC AND GENERAL SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. JOHN H. GARTSIDE AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the business of Mr. John W. Gartside, cotton spinner, &c. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—J. H. Gartside, Fountain-street, Manchester; W. Lees, Fountain-street, Manchester; A. Nadue, Dukinfield; Thomas Hibbert, Ashton-under-Lyne; J. Taylor, Ashton; H. Howarth, Ashton; C. T. Bradbury, Staleybridge.

CHOREMI, MELLOR, AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To acquire the business of Mellor and Co., of Liverpool, and Choremi, Mellor, and Co., of Alexandria. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. P. Mellor, Liverpool; J. C. Choremi, Alexandria; Thomas Davies, Liverpool; G. Mellor, Bolton; J. H. Cross, Bolton; J. Blight, Manchester; W. R. Mellor, Liverpool; C. L. Perry, Bolton.

HENRY BURY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire a chemical manufacturing business at Accrington, Lancashire.

PURE WINES FOR ENGLISH CONSUMERS—THE BODEGA.—It is but a few years ago that even the flavour of pure and natural wines was entirely unknown to the great majority of Englishmen, the ports and sherries which were alone met with in England, except on the tables of the rich, being so largely fortified with brandy that the faintest recognition of the flavour of the grape was rendered impossible, and that foreigners accustomed to natural wines frequently asked the question, when offered English port or sherry, "the name of the spirit, and what it was produced from." Previous to the commercial treaty with France the port and sherries especially prepared for the English market were the only wines which it was safe to import; and since that time the taste for pure wine has been gradually extending until at the present time, although Englishmen, as a rule, still like their wines moderately fortified owing to the climate in which they live, the English can appreciate purity and delicacy of bouquet almost as readily as those who inhabit wine-producing countries. The opening of the English market for the light wines of France naturally led the wine growers of other countries to exert themselves to secure a share of the growing trade, and representatives of German, South African, Spanish, Greek, and Portuguese natural wines established themselves in London, but in many instances, owing to insufficient acquaintance with the English market, and the amount of success to which they were fairly entitled. Even in 1862 the Portuguese Commissioner to the International Exhibition in London failed to secure appreciation for the natural wines of Portugal—the wines which the Commissioner assured us were of the finest growth which Portugal could produce, and which for delicacy and bouquet certainly could not be excelled, being passed by the Jurors without even honorable mention, whilst the fortified wines, "especially prepared for the English market," were admired and favourably noticed. This state of things may probably be attributed to the fact that the communication between the producer and consumer was very indirect, and that it was to the advantage of the wine merchants who had control of the English market to keep the taste as it was in order that their large profits might continue. Having recognised the great disadvantage under which the wine consumer was thus placed, Messrs. Lavery and Co. concluded that success must follow an real effort to break through the old restrictions and prejudices which had so long existed, and that by robbing the trade of its mystery they could still make an ample restitution by giving to the general public the opportunity of tasting and paying for their wines in the smallest quantities, and thus dealing with those whom they hoped would soon make them rank among the largest wine importers. The speculation was founded upon true principles, and yet it was regarded by the trade with anything but favour. It trod on the toes of monopoly; it made the lazy generation of "family wine merchants" uncomfortable, for they would have to compete with a monster that knocked away the stilted pedantry of those trading as merchants, yet not turning over in one year the amount returned by any average shopkeeper. It is now eight years since Messrs. Lavery and Co. inaugurated their system and already their conspicuous trade mark. Upon an escutcheon sable, a bend sinister argent, with the word "Bodega" sable thereon; crest, a royal crown, in corresponding colours—has become extensively known throughout the kingdom; their success has been most gratifying, so that whilst still retaining wine merchants, they are now also very considerable shippers. Relying upon the support of the independent wine buyer, they have, though often taunted by the enterprising family merchant, greatly exceeded him in the amount of their imports direct from the wine-producing countries. Under the humble garb of the retailer they have entered the lists, and as merchants they have succeeded. It has been simply by following the principles which the largest houses have inaugurated in other businesses, and in applying a similar system to the wine trade. On Wednesday an additional "Bodega" was opened in Bucklebury, and being within a few steps of the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, and Bank, will be of great convenience to City men, who prefer to receive their wine through only one agent between the producer and themselves, instead of purchasing it after it has passed through the hands of importers, wholesale merchants, intermediate dealers, and retail tradesmen. The City Bodega will, doubtless, be as extensively patronised as the other establishments of the same firm.

GREAT MOUNTAIN (Silver-Lead).—Mr. John H. Tilly (Tilly and Co.) has been appointed secretary of this company in the room of Mr. J. W. Thomas. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Mr. John Henry Tilly (Messrs. Tilly and Co.) official liquidator of the Pennine Silver and Mining Company (Limited), in the room of Mr. J. W. Thomas.

Meetings of Public Companies.

CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, yesterday.—Mr. A. C. SHERRIFF, M.P., in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. R. C. PRESTON, the secretary. The directors' report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Now, gentlemen, I rise to move the adoption of this report, which, I think, all that is required of me on the present occasion. There are not a large number of shareholders present, nevertheless it may, perhaps, be as well to mention a few salient points connected with your undertaking for the information of those present, as well as of the absent shareholders. Your line is now opened for traffic, and of one or two branches of traffic the experience of the last month or two has been very satisfactory. It has not been quite so satisfactory in some other branches, but that is consequent upon inadequate accommodation in the shape of sidings; that accommodation applying in some respect to ourselves, and in a greater respect to the senders of goods. For instance, the mining corporations which are by agreement to put a very large tonnage of iron ore on to the railway have been prevented from doing so by the sidings and inclines not having been constructed in time to send the stuff away on the opening of the line. However, that is in course of arrangement, and we expect in the course of a very few weeks, and in a very few days in some cases, that the large iron ore traffic which we expect to come upon the line will begin to form part of our traffic. Up to the present time from the resources open to us the traffic has been very satisfactory, and I have no doubt (as I never had any doubt) that the development of the railway will show that we shall have a good property. No railway ever did develop at once as if by a strike from a magician's wand; you require to watch and develop it in a way that such properties are usually developed. I have no doubt whatever about the ultimate result of the undertaking. I beg leave to move that the report and accounts now presented be received and adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Admiral SMITH, and carried, no questions being asked.

The CHAIRMAN said that before the meeting separated there was one point he wished to refer to. Letters had been received from one or two shareholders, one of whom sent a copy of a Cornish newspaper, which complained of the high rates which were being charged by this company, and spoke of 1d. per ton per mile being a fair remuneration for the work done. He would just say that 1d. per ton per mile was a totally inadequate remuneration for such a railway as this. This railway was a line for the accommodation of the works in the district. It had been carried out at a cost of about £2,000,000, and the character of the country it was a most difficult one to construct a railway in; some of the rolling gradients were 1 in 40, and most of them against a load, therefore he, knowing something of railway management, would much rather in a railway like the North-Eastern carry minerals at 1d. per ton per mile, and it could be done with a greater amount of profit than was derived from the charge now made on this line—3d. per ton per mile. It was all very well for people who had a railway made for them to say that the traffic should be carried at a low rate. The county of Cornwall had had this railway made for it, but he doubted very much whether they had a shareholder in Cornwall, certainly not more than one, and for a very small amount, although excessively philanthropic in their way, the directors did not like to throw away the company's money, but were bound to study the interests of their shareholders, and to charge such rates as would leave a fair profit. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

LLYNNI, TONDU, AND OGMORE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Mr. ALEXANDER BROGDEN in the chair.

Mr. J. J. SMITH (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he had received a letter and some resolutions from a body of shareholders at Southport which he would call upon the secretary to read.

Mr. SMITH read the letter and resolutions passed by some shareholders at Southport, which stated that they considered the 5 per cent. dividend very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they understood that they had been guaranteed 10 per cent. per annum for five years, and on that proviso many of the shares were taken up. They submitted that the directors were bound in honour and justice to make up such an amount by taking from the reserve fund so much, and that such sum should be made up by the vendors. They also urged that a gentleman should be elected to a seat at the board to represent the Southport shareholders, and suggested the name of Mr. Richard Needham.

The CHAIRMAN said he would first allude to the resolutions which had just been read. Two points arose upon those resolutions upon which he would say a few words which he believed would simplify the question. The resolution first of all said that the report was unsatisfactory, and that the dividend of 5 per cent. was not what the shareholders had a right to expect, and consequently the directors were bound from some source or other, either from the balance remaining in their hands, or from a seat at the board, to make up the dividend to the guaranteed sum of 10 per cent. Taking the last question first, he would read to the meeting the paragraph in the original prospectus which related to the guarantee. Shareholders, unfortunately, took into their heads a certain interpretation without looking either at the language or the meaning of certain clauses; and then, after having forgotten the language originally used, and not observing carefully the meaning, they formed their interpretation, and considered themselves very injured individuals. The language of the original prospectus was this:—"The vendors will deposit in the names of trustees 150,000l. in cash, or paid-up shares of the company, as a guarantee that the net profit will within five years amount to a sum equal to an average profit on the paid-up capital of the company of 10 per cent. per annum for the term." It did not guarantee 10 per cent. to be paid half-yearly, but only that there should be a profit, whether it was divided or not, was for the shareholders to determine. Some shareholders dealt with the question as if it were an absolute guarantee of 10 per cent. to be paid half-yearly, whatever the intermediate position of affairs might be. He was not going to diminish the question of guarantee at all, it stood in the plainest words possible, and spoke for itself. If the shareholders would be good enough to look at the accounts of the company for this year they would see that the question of guarantee in no way arose. There was quite ample profit if all the profits made up to this time were made available to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and carry forward some 800,000l. The only question was whether in the present state of things it would be prudent to divide 10 per cent. The directors had had that matter under their careful consideration, and had come to the conclusion that it would be wise and prudent for the company, quite apart from the question of guarantee, and not requiring them even to consider the question of profits in the present state of trade and the company's finances, not to pay a larger dividend this half year than 5 per cent. He admitted that it was a subject upon which there might be a difference of opinion, but only a difference of opinion. The resolution went on to say that they looked upon the report as unsatisfactory. After hearing the statement he had to make, probably the shareholders would take a different view. There were two paragraphs in the report which had an immediate bearing on that question. One was that the stocks and material had been taken at a much lower price than before, and had thus reduced the profits. Of course it was known to everybody that the prices which prevailed during last year, both for iron and all materials required for the manufacture of iron, stood relatively at a much lower level than they did last year, and in the valuation of stocks alone the difference in price, not only with no diminution in quantity, was at Llynvi 11,000l., and at Tondou and Ogmores 300,000l., so that there was 13,000l. absorbed in the diminished value at which those stocks were now valued in the assets of the company. In addition to that, there was another paragraph in the report which spoke of the break down of the Llynvi blast-engine in December last, which reduced the mass of iron and added to the cost of production. That had now been thoroughly repaired and improved. Of course accidents would happen even under the most careful management, but the fact was that the Llynvi blast-engine was a very serious one, and it obliged them to blow out two of the furnaces and reduce the refinery making, which interfered very much with the whole of the subsequent processes in the mills, and the finishing of iron. Of course a break-down of that kind cost a great deal of money to repair, and when he told them that breakdown was so serious as to cost them something like 12,000l., which, with a small exception of 300,000l., the estimated value of the improvements to the engines, had been entirely carried to the debit of profit and loss, and within the year, by that much; and not only had done that, but prevented them making any profit, and left them with a very large stock of material, unfortunately at a time when the value was very materially diminished. It would be seen that those two items made a debit of no less than 25,000l., and would have made up the whole of the dividend for the half-year, and allowed them to carry forward a considerable sum, or added some 800,000l. to the reserve fund. When these two things were taken into consideration he did not think the shareholders would consider that the profits of the year were unsatisfactory. The question of the verification of the valuation of the stocks by Mr. Hulse was one that some shareholders had alluded to. The valuation was laid on the table, and any shareholder could look and see what every particular item was, and what it was valued at. Two directors—Mr. Macnair and Mr. Braby—went down to the works at the time of taking the stocks, and verified him in many instances—sufficient to give them a knowledge of the accuracy of the remainder—the fact that those stocks were there, and the valuations were on the table, and any shareholder could see them. Taking the two years they had been at work since the company was founded together, if they would look at the accounts they would find that during the year they had a very serious drawback—a loss by the strike which prevailed in South Wales. It was difficult to ascertain exactly what any disturbance of that kind cost, but he had never in his own mind put that drawback down as costing the company less than 50,000l. If they coupled with that the breakdown at Llynvi, and the diminution in the value of stocks, and estimated the loss from those causes, it would be found that it amounted to 40 per cent. on the capital, which, but for those unfortunate circumstances, would have been made out of the profits for the two years: 10 per cent. had been paid on the first year, and 7½ per cent. for the second, and he thought, considering the state of things in the iron trade, and the circumstances to which he had alluded, shareholders should be careful how they said the concern had not produced satisfactory results. The works at Llynvi had not shown a profit, but in fact a loss, so that the profits had not only been derived from the Tondou and Ogmores works, but those works had had to bear the loss of Llynvi. The directors believed that the works at Llynvi might be made as profitable as the others, but further expenditure on them would be necessary. The question in dispute between the vendors and the company was much in the same position as it was at the last meeting, excepting that the vendors agreed that the assignment of the properties should be completed. He believed it would be to the interests of all to have the matters in dispute settled by arbitration. With regard to the depreciation of the property, that item might be considered rather small, but the cost of the accident at Llynvi having been borne in the expense of the year the directors came to the conclusion that 300,000l. was quite enough for depreciation. He should say that the works were kept in perfect order. He moved the adoption of the report.—Mr. RUTTER seconded the motion.

A long discussion ensued with regard to the general management of the company, in the course of which an arrangement was moved to omit that portion of the report referring to the dividend.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried. On the motion for the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Mr. SWALLOW moved an amendment, to the effect that the dividend be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that a portion of the reserve fund be appropriated for that purpose.—Mr. ADAMS seconded the amendment. The amendment was put, and lost by a majority. The original resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Messrs. E. De Pass, Barchard, and Braby, the retiring directors, were re-elected and the retiring auditors—Messrs. Chadwicks, Adamson, Collier, and Co.—were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY COMPANY.

The extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the London Tavern.—Major L. HEYWORTH in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I have not very much to say upon the report to-day. I have simply to move its adoption, but in doing so I may remark that the dividend is somewhat less this half-year, owing to the strike of the house coal colliers. Naturally that has entailed a loss upon the company, and but for its occurrence the dividend would be greater by 600l. than it now appears. I think, however, the result of the last half-year's working is by no means unsatisfactory. I think it will compare favourably with any colliery in South Wales as far as the profit made in the six months is concerned. (Hear, hear.) The output of coal has not been so large as we should have liked, and the colliery has not yet been all built. Owing to so much building going on in the neighbourhood there has not been the advance made in the erection of these cottages that we hoped would be the case. Only 19 out of 80 in course of construction are completed, and of these only 13 are occupied. We have 26 additional ones nearly completed, and we expect they will be ready for occupation in about a month, and until we have sufficient house accommodation for our men it is useless to hope for any very large increase in the output of coal; or, at least, until our new pit is sunk. For as time goes on our works are each day carried further from the pit through which we are at present working, and that, consequently, reduces the amount of coal raised. You will notice that during the past half-year 14,589l. 7s. 7d. has been expended on capital account, and we have also taken the present opportunity of wiping off a very ugly item in the accounts by applying the amount paid on forfeited shares to extinguish it—the outlay account which was incurred some years ago, and that sum is now cleared off the accounts of the company, very much, I think, to its benefit. (Hear, hear.) I may just anticipate a few remarks that I understand are going to be made by one of our shareholders upon the matter of an expenditure the directors unanimously thought advisable to incur for the benefit of the company—giving a fete on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Colliers' Hall. It was thought it would give an impetus to the colliery by making public the efforts we were making to give our men better houses, and to hold out to them altogether more inducements to live in the valley, and locate themselves there—a valley that, I may say, has very few attractions, which makes it very difficult to obtain labour. I feel quite sure that the money expended in that fete, in which the men, their wives, and children participated, was very judiciously spent, and that it could not have been expended to greater advantage for the future prosperity of the company. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry to think that a shareholder should give it out publicly that he intends to oppose the expenditure of this money, and put himself in opposition to the board. To my mind it is decidedly presumptuous in a man who really knows very little about the concern to take such a step, and to give expression to such opinions in public, and I hope the shareholders will see it in that light, and at once put a stop to a feeling of discord arising amongst us. We have had quite enough discord in this company already, and any revival of unpleasant feeling will only render the duties of the directors more difficult and arduous than they are, and certainly damage the prosperity of the company. (Hear, hear.) I beg to move the adoption of the reports and accounts.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE seconded the motion.

The SHAREHOLDER who had been referred to by the Chairman wished it to be understood that though he considered the expenditure of the company's funds in giving an entertainment to the men was useless and unprofitable, he had no intention or wish to involve the company in discord.

Mr. BOWYER was also of opinion that the directors were not legally justified in applying the funds of the company to such a purpose as giving a fete to the colliers. He next proceeded to criticise at some length the operations of the company during the past six months, and complained of the small progress—only four yards—that had been made in the sinking of the pit.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the sinking of the new pit had been greatly retarded by the influx of water, and the expenditure shown in the accounts in respect of that work had been made in the endeavour to get rid of the water—in that they had been successful.

Mr. BOWYER then went to compare the probable cost of completing the sinking of the new pit and the erection of the new cottages with the money received and to be received available to meet that cost, the result of his calculations being to show that the cost would be an expenditure of 14,000l. Having referred to that fact, he could not see that the necessity would arise, as the Chairman had predicted at the last meeting, of making a call.

The CHAIRMAN confessed his inability to follow Mr. Bowyer through his figures; at the same time, if the hon. proprietor would put them in writing, he would submit them to the auditors. The amount expended, as well as that received, was clearly shown on the face of the balance-sheet; beyond that explanation he had nothing to offer. As to the further cost of sinking the new shaft, it was quite impossible to estimate that, and, therefore, it was equally impossible to speak positively as to whether it would be necessary to make a call—personally, though that opinion was not shared by all the members of the board, he believed that necessarily would arise next year.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved, Mr. LAWRENCE seconded, and it was resolved—"That a dividend of 37s. 6d. upon the old shares and 19s. 6d. upon the new be and is hereby declared, free of income tax, for the half year ending June 30, 1914."

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their able and satisfactory management of the colliery during the last six months brought the proceedings to a close.

AZOFF COAL COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

Mr. THOMAS CHARRINGTON in the chair.

Mr. H. ROBINSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that he would take the opportunity of supplementing the information contained in the report, which necessarily was of a brief character, and in the first place he had to explain that the presentation of the report and accounts had been rather delayed owing to the necessity of their being made up at Grushefka—in fact, they had only recently been received, he thought the beginning of last week. Messrs. Cooper, the accountants, had made them up, and the directors had called the shareholders together as soon as possible in order that they might see how the operations of the company were proceeding. It was also necessary for him to explain why he occupied the chair that day. In the prospectus which had been first issued his friend Mr. Clay, who sat on his left, had been the Chairman, and the only reason of his vacating the chair was that, unfortunately, his health had been very indifferent in the spring, and having also a great many other matters to attend to, he had asked him (the speaker) to accept the chairmanship of the company. Mr. Clay had vacated the chair, to the great regret of his colleagues, for he had from the very first taken a very great interest in the affairs of the company, and all his colleagues knew him to be a man who was very energetic, and very able in the management of the concern. (Hear, hear.) He had also to allude to the retirement of his secretary, Mr. Streetfield, from the same cause. Mr. Streetfield's health had completely broken down almost at the same period, and it had been necessary for him to resign the secretaryship. The directors had had at the time an application from Col. Robinson, who then held a very distinguished position at Aldershot, and that gentleman had completely fulfilled the expectations which the directors had formed of him when they had appointed him to the post of secretary. As stated in the report, it had been thought desirable that he should visit the company's property in South Russia, and to this proposition Mr. Robinson had at once readily acceded, although at great personal inconvenience. The directors were very pleased that he had gone out, for he had gained a very great deal of valuable information; while he had also had an opportunity of seeing one of the most influential members of the Russian board, and also several of the high officials connected with the Government, and he had been able to give them information with regard to the position of the company both in London and South Russia which they had been totally ignorant of before. Altogether a great deal of benefit had resulted from Mr. Robinson's visit. (Hear, hear.) The next paragraph of the report said "The directors have to report that since the last general meeting of the shareholders they have been continuously engaged in developing the property of the company." That meant that they had had many very important duties to perform in this country. In the first instance, they had had to select, which was all-important in a company like theirs, an efficient manager—Mr. Young. His appointment had been made prior to the last meeting, and he believed the unanimous opinion of the board was that a more efficient and admirable manager they could not have than Mr. Young. He was a man who thoroughly understood his duty, and of sterling honesty and integrity, and he communicated freely with the board on all matters relating to the interests of the company, and the board were confident that the interests of the company were perfectly safe in his hands. Mr. Young had had most arduous duties to perform since his arrival in Russia. He had found everything in a very crude state; there had been really little or no work going on at the mine, and his first advice had been that he had, consequently, been obliged to commence as from the beginning. The machinery their manager had found on the spot had been totally inadequate for the purposes for which it had been required, the labour had not been properly organised, and the difficulties of not knowing the Russian language, overcome by the engagement of an interpreter. The foregoing brief statement of facts would put the proprietors in possession of the causes which had been the means of this, he must say, unsatisfactory report being presented that day. It had been an entirely new mine that had been commenced, but, at the same time, the directors had full confidence in, he would not say the immediate prosperity of the company, but in a very improved state of things indeed. Mr. Young wrote very hopefully of the demand that was likely to arise in various quarters, but, of course, all those things must take time, and it was far better that they should begin quietly, and some gentlemen might consider unnecessary, than begin in a loud and officious manner, as was wont to be, and would leave the shareholders no dividends. (Hear, hear.) It was the confident belief of the directors that they would work their way through a very quiet commencement to ultimate success. The board did not come there that day in any sense apologising for this report, but simply stating the facts. At the time of the establishment of the company there had been no connection between the mines and the nearest railway, and consequently, the board had had to send out, and were now sending out, new machinery and rails, for everything of that description had to be obtained from England, as it could not be got in that part of Russia at all.

When the tramway was laid they would have direct connection between the mines and the railway, which, it was needless to point out, would be of immense advantage to the company, inasmuch as it would greatly facilitate the speedy and profitable working of the property of the company. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As they report, very strong representations had been made to the Russian Government and to the manager of the railway with regard to the better supply of trucks, for during the past months they had been hindered for many weeks of the dispatch of coal through the want of trucks. Those difficulties were gradually being overcome, and the company were now having a much better supply of trucks and one most important thing was that as they were getting established the demand for their coal was increasing. The company, which was utterly unknown in St. Petersburg, and, indeed, in any part of Russia, was now beginning to be known, and the very last letter they had had from their manager, and also from Mr. Fissen, stated that the authorities in Russia had promised they would do all they could to promote the interests of the company. (Hear, hear.) As also stated in the report, the company had been obliged to build better accommodation for the manager and workmen. Their present output of coal was 400 tons per week, and that, considering the difficulties they had had to contend with, and which still existed, was, he thought, very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The men in the company's employ were very nomadic in their habits; for instance, if there were a likelihood of a good harvest they would leave, and only come back when the harvest was finished; but, at the same time, he was in hopes that, if the company could give them regular and remunerative employment they would come and settle in the place, and thus afford the mines a regular and reliable supply of labour. With regard to the quality of coal, he might mention that that of the coal mentioned in No. 2 seam, which their manager strongly recommended should be opened, was far superior to that of the coal now being worked. Of course, that work would involve not only some time—about a year and a half—but also a considerable additional expense; but, from the prospects before them of mining coal of a better quality, the directors had had no hesitation in giving Mr. Young orders to push that work as rapidly as possible. In conclusion, he had only to say that his confidence in the directors was unshaken, and that he had no doubt that the shareholders; but in order to carry out the work he had alluded to it would be necessary to make a call within a short period. He had only further to express his confidence of himself and his colleagues in the future prosperity of the company, and to hope that that would also be the unanimous opinion of the whole body of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. T. F. CLAY had great pleasure in seconding the resolution and in endorsing all that the Chairman had said. He took a slightly more sanguine view of the company's future than the Chairman did. There was no doubt that during the first year of the work of the mines the produce had fallen very far short of what the prospectus had led them to expect; but, notwithstanding that, they had good reason to believe that the prospects held out by the vendor had not been as much exaggerated as anticipated. The inadequacy of the machinery for the mines on taking possession led him to suggest the desirability of applying to the vendor for some material compensation on that account. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then unanimously passed, and a proposal to hold half-yearly meetings agreed to.

The suggestion of Mr. Clay's that the vendor should be applied to with the view of a restitution of a portion of the purchase money, having received the unanimous approval of the meeting, the proceedings were brought to a close with the usual compliments.

POWELL LANTWIT COLLIERIES.—At a general meeting, on Thursday, the borrowing powers of the company were increased to 50,000l.

EAST CHIVERTON.—At the meeting at Turo, on Tuesday, the accounts for the 20 weeks ending July 18 showed a debit balance of 642l. 12s. 6d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The call will clear off all debts due to vendors for supplies, and place the company in an independent position. The agent's report was encouraging. They have driven and stopped 88 fms. of ground. During the period a good deal of deadwork has been executed, which has interfered with returns; at the same time it was very essential for the development of the mine. Capt. Southey's opinion is unaltered as regards the future of the mine. All shares in arrears were forfeited, subject to restoration if amounts be paid within 21 days. It was resolved to transfer the banking account from London to the Miners' Bank, Turo.

NANGLETS.—At a meeting, held at the mine on Wednesday, Mr. Granville Sharp presented the accounts for 16 weeks ending August 1, showing a balance of 378l. against the shareholders. A call of 8s. per share was made. The operations carried on in the eastern part of the mine were favourable, and it was stated that with a little further development, with tin at only 60l. per ton, the mine would pay well.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22: "Profit for the month of July, 5500l. Duty of stamps lessened from short water supply."

DON PEDRO.—July 23: The mineral, which is at present of good quality, continues to be taken from the Canoa and Nos. 6 and 5 shoots. Sinking has been continued vigorously since Sunday last, but progress is not so good as we could wish. The water being drawn from the mine amounts to 18-94 cubic feet per minute.—Stopping: The southern portion of No. 6 shoot, above the 25, is being wrought on, and samples being taken therefrom show good quality general work. In other sections nothing new has taken place.—Explorations: The adit level is continued at a reduced size by four men, and every effort will be made to hasten this most important work.

Telegram: "Weighed 6100 oitavas; estimate, 6200 oitavas."

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—Extract from letter dated July 22: Bahia: A very small force is at present employed in this mine; and, respecting the job, I have nothing of importance to communicate since my last.—Third Formation: If the coifers turn out as well as I anticipate we shall obtain 2 oit. of gold per ton from the mineral extracted from this mine. The formation continues to improve in depth.

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: "Hall, London.—Week's run, 845,000l. Richmond ore only."

INDEPENDENCE (Gold).—The gold produced at this mine during the month of July weighed after melting 493 ozs., and realised 87444s.

TOLIMA.—The directors have received letters from Frias (July 18), from which they learn that the mine continues to open out well, and to maintain its previous rate of production. The accounts and returns for the month of June have not, however, some forward by the present mail, but are promised by its next steamer.

NEW ZEALAND KAPANGA.—Telegram from Capt. Thomas, Aug. 25: "Cut splendid lode, assaying 32 dwts. per ton. Splendid indications."

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL (Gold).—Telegram, dated Melbourne, Aug. 25: "Month ending Aug. 12: Yield per ton, 3 dwts. 20 grs. Month's surplus, 6000l."

MALPASO GOLD WASHING.—July 18: We cleaned up 500 feet of the sluice on the 8th instant, and got out 215 ozs. amalgam, which gave returned gold 83 ozs.; this has been obtained after a run of 218 hours on new dirt, and 355 on waste, with an average head of water of 2 ft. 6 in. Since cleaning up we have added 40 ft. of sluice to each end of the sluice. The sluice is looking well, and we are about through the waste. The streak of hard cement above has pinched out, and nearly the whole face is now good pay dirt; two-thirds at least of this clean up was got in the last two weeks washing. As soon as w.w. as a constant head of water is procured you are bound to receive dividends. Another run will carry the machine up to high banks.

MALABAR GOLD WASHING.—Mr. G. B. O'Reilly, July 18: Previous communications accompanied by reports will have given, it is hoped, all the useful information at present available concerning the mine and our present prospects. The proposed addition to the lower end of the sluice, and the placing of a large undercurrent in our outlet, has taken up far more time than we at first anticipated, owing principally to the almost solid mass of rock we had to blast through the sluice in the Quebrada. Mr. Anderson and the writer were of the opinion that this work should be thoroughly established before any further attempt at washing was commenced. It is satisfactory to state that we are at last nearly ready to begin serious and we hope productive work. To-morrow the water will be turned on, and at the present moment there does not appear to be any motive for desisting that our first run will be continued without interruption.

RICCA GOLD WASHING.—The directors have received advices stating that the surveys for new water supply were being completed. Owing to the dry weather there was very little washing being done at the mine.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE.—Agent's advices to hand, dated Aug. 5:—The mine is looking well; product for the month of July, 380 tons of all grades. The concentration works are running well; up to July 31, 50 tons had been dressed down to 75 tons, of the average assay of 175 ozs. silver per ton, worth 3000l. The stock of ore is 2300 tons, of which this quantity will, by the end of the season (Oct. 31) be increased by 900 tons. The shipments to Liverpool advised are five; weights about 10 tons each, of which one has arrived and been sold at 112l. per ton. The agent advises that he will ship 10 tons per week until the close of concentration.

NEW PACIFIC.—J. D. Pringle, Aug. 7: I last wrote you on July 21: now working 33 men underground at the present time. The 300 ft. level was now in a distance of 219 ft.; we are getting in a small quantity of very fine ore. Have just made assays from 8 tons of ore taken from North Star ledge, 70 ft. of shaft, value 117l. per ton. The point 600 ft. west of shaft, same ledge, is looking very well, and some good ore is being extracted. The level east of cross-cut is in a distance of 85 ft.; very little change to notice since my last; am continually finding detached pieces of very rich ore in the driving of this level. The point spoken of in my last as being worked on Batter's ledge below the 400 level, is apparently exhausted at that point; are sinking on the course of this ore chimney. The expenses for the month of July will amount to about \$1500.

CRDAR CREEK.—T. B. Ludlum, July 31: Since my last we have effected the blast in the Yankee claim, comprising 280 kegs of powder. It was a perfect success, and loosened up a large quantity of gravel. About 10 years ago a large slide came down from the hill top above, and covered up the old works; we have been engaged washing this away until yesterday, at which time we commenced piling on the bank under which we had the blast. We are now washing pay gravel, and everything connected is working well, including water, ground sluices, shaft, branch tunnel, main tunnel, outside sluices, and undercurrents. The Yankee tunnel is being driven ahead. Washing does not interfere with the prosecution of this work. The Jehosophat is still washing; since my last we have fired a blast of 90 kegs of powder, which did good execution. When this gravel train loosened in run out we may consider the claim fairly opened, so that we can wash to advantage by being enabled to place our giants on the bottom, heretofore we have been obliged to pile downwards, and work to greater disadvantage. Our sluice is washing; all other claims have been shut down for want of water. Our sluice is nearly dry, only about 400 in. running. I am buying all the waste water that can be obtained of the South Yuba Canal Company, and have partially made a contract for a constant head of 600 in. to run so long as it has any water in reserve, and about Nov. 1). I have kept our three reservoirs in the mountains of securing water have them still to draw from. I have done this for the purpose of securing water to make as long a washing season in the Yankee as possible. Our top gravel this season has turned out very poorly, and my hope is in the bottom strata. It will

NEW ILLUMINATOR.—Mr. J. H. JOHNSON (for E. A. Lamarre, of Paris) has patented some improvements in combustible compositions, and in the mode of application for signalling and illuminating purposes. This invention relates to certain combustible compositions suitable for burning as signals or for illuminating purposes, whereby a brilliancy, duration, and intensity are imparted which are known as Bengal lights, torches for signalling or illuminating purposes, and pyrotechnic displays not hitherto attainable. Also to certain peculiar envelopes or cases for the said compositions when used as torches. Whatever may be the colour of the flame decided upon, the basis of the composition, according to this invention, consists of boiled linseed oil and a suitable proportion of non-drying oil, such, for example, as olive oil or colza oil combined with a chlorate and a colouring matter.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Aug. 26: In No. 2 adit level east we are still cross-cutting north on the lode, which is of a very kindly appearance, and producing some lead. In the No. 4, over this level, the lode is worth 15s. per cubic fathom for lead. All other places in the mine are going on well.

ASHETON.—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, Aug. 24: The 50 fm. level, to drive west of Mawr shaft, on the north part of the lode, so as to facilitate our progress, by six men, at 8s. 10d. per fathom; the part of the lode now is yielding stones of lead. The main portion of the lode will be taken down when convenient; this and will shortly reach under the course of ore (averaging from 4 to 6 tons per fathom) gone through in the 40. In the 40, west of Mawr shaft, we have commenced to cut through the lode, which is yielding stones of lead, but not sufficient to value. The 40 end, driving east of No. 1 winze, has been suspended. To stop in back of the 40, west of No. 1 winze, by four men, at 3s. 10d. per fathom; the lode will yield 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. To stop in back of the 40, west of No. 2 winze, by four men, at 4s. per fathom; the lode will yield 2 tons of lead and blende per fathom. To drive a cross shaft, west of Mawr shaft, to intersect the south part of the lode, by two men, at 6s. 10d. per fathom; this will enable us to prove this part of the lode at a point further east than yet seen below the 20; this we consider a very important point. To drive the 40, west of winze and west of Browne's shaft, by six men, at 6s. per fathom; the lode will yield 1 ton of lead and blende per fathom; this will be urged on with all possible dispatch, in order to get under the shoot of lead gone down in the bottom of the 30, which yielded from 3 to 4 tons of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of the 8 west, by four men, at 4s. 15s. per fathom; the lode will yield 2 tons of lead. In conclusion, we beg to say that we purpose to sink a winze from the 40 to the 50, west of Mawr shaft, in the course of ore. This will ventilate the 50 and also prove this piece of ground; we also purpose to sink a winze from the 30 to the 40, west of Browne's shaft, about 12 or 15 fms. west of No. 1 winze, to prove this piece of ground, and also to ventilate the 40. Should these points turn out according to our expectations, it will place us in a good position. As soon as convenient we shall drive the 80 east of Mawr shaft, the lode at this point being very strong and promising. We feel it our duty to urge upon you the advisability of sinking a new shaft in the western ground without delay; in this being done, Asheton will be, in our opinion, a lasting and profitable mine.

BAMFYDE.—S. Mitchell, H. T. Hale, Aug. 25: Stowford Iron Mines: The lode in lobby and No. 1 shaft is without change since my last. In No. 2 shaft in the level driving west the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing good iron, and opening wider at bottom of level. In the level driving east from this shaft we have holed to level west from Slader's shaft; the ventilation is good at this part. The men are engaged taking down remainder of lode left standing in the side of level and stopping the bottom. In the level driving east from Slader's shaft there is a good lode 4½ ft. wide, and increasing in width as we drive. The men are engaged in putting in timber to secure the back of level. The men costaining east of new shaft have some good branches of iron, which they are sinking on.—Copper Mines: The stopes in the 102 are continuing to produce their usual quantities of ore. Our machinery is in thorough good working condition, and there is an ample supply of water for driving the same.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, J. Mitchell, Aug. 26: The 67, east of sump shaft, is being pushed on as fast as possible with our present staff of men; the part of the lode carried, for 4 ft. wide, has an improving appearance, containing a more congenial capel and spar, with strong sulphur-mundie, and occasional stones of rich quality copper.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, Aug. 27: There is no change to notice in the stopes, and driving by the side of the lode is continued in the different levels.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, Aug. 26: We have cleared the 32 west as far as the cross-cut driven through the lode; we have about 7 fathoms more to clear, after which I advise the driving of this level by a full staff of men, as from all present appearance we are close on a body of ore. The timber for completing new riggers is arrived, and we are carrying on the work with all possible speed; everything is progressing as fast as possible with the number of hands employed, and the machinery throughout continues to work well.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, Aug. 26: The 70 east end is not looking so well for lead, yielding coarse saving work; the lode continues strong and promising, and may improve again at any time. In the last 10 fms. driven several branches have gone off south towards the other lode, so I intend next setting to commence a cross-cut near the end, to go out south, to prove said branches, and also to cut through the south lode, which cannot be far off. The stopes in the back of the 70 east level are comparatively poor; the lode declines in going up; I have now placed the men in just behind the end, where the lode will yield 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. Other places without change to notice. The machinery is all working well, and dressing going on regularly.

CEFN BRWYN.—Jas. Pauli, Aug. 27: I beg to send you report on this mine, with pay-sheet for Saturday last. The following bargains are again let:—A pitch in the bottom of the 92 west, to six men, at 17s. per ton; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 22 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A pitch over the 80 east, to four men, at 17s. per ton, where the lode will yield 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A pitch over and below the 85 west, to four men, at 17s. per ton, lode here 4 ft. wide, producing 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The water will be out of the mine about the middle of next week, when the driving of the 104 east will be resumed in a very promising lode, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The parcel of ore sold on the 15th inst., which is at Aberystwyth, will be sent off the moment we can procure trucks. The dressing, &c. is being proceeded with as fast as possible, and the machinery is in good working order.—P.S.: Since writing the foregoing I have an account of the ore being sent off to Messrs. Glover and Robinson.

CRENVEH AND VIBAL ABRAHAM ENGINE SHAFT.—Wm. Thomas, S. Arthur, Aug. 26: Start's Engine Shaft: The men are engaged in sinking this shaft, which is down 2 ft. below the level; the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing but little mineral. In the 215, driving west, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress; we hope this end will shortly drain the water from St. George's shaft, it now being 3 fms. short of coming under it. In the 203, driving east on the south lode, and west of St. George's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and promising in appearance. In the winze sinking below the 190, east of shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Woolf's shaft, in the 202, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yields 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the shaft is down 3½ fms. below the level. In the 208, driving west, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.—Vivian's Shaft: In the 220, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide yielding good stones of copper ore; we think we shall have an improvement here shortly.

Pelly's Engine Shaft.—In sinking this shaft below the 248 the lode is 2 feet wide, composed principally of spar; the ground is a little more favourable for sinking; the shaft is 4 fms. 4 ft. below the level. In the 248, driving west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin. In the winze sinking below the 248 the lode is 6½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 220, driving west, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom; a good looking lode, and letting out a great deal of water, which we consider a good indication; this end is now nearly under Richards's shaft. In the 210, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks kindly for further improvement.—Richards's Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 200 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and consists principally of spar. The men are progressing very fairly with the sinking; the shaft is about a fathom below the 200 fm. level. The remainder of the work bargains continue without particular change since last reported on. There are employed this week on tutwork 189 men and boys; on tribute, 68 men and boys; at surface, 66=323 men and boys.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldworthy, Aug. 22: As anticipated this day week that it would take a week to clear and wind to surface the stuff from the stopes in the 10 fm. level; this is accomplished, and I have put the men engaged on this portion of the work to extend the 20 fm. east and west at the following prices:—The 20 east, to drive by two men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; the 20 west, by two men, at 7s. 7d. per fm. I have no other point to remark on.

CWMYSTYLLT.—August: We beg to state that our stopes and pitches are looking just as usual. We have still one man and a boy costaining east on Copper Hill, but as yet we have not seen anything to value, although the lode cut is of a kindly appearance. We shall continue the costaining further east. We have 45 tons of blende in the stores, and the carriers are still busily engaged in carting the remainder of the 100 tons. All machinery is working well and in good repair. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, Aug. 28: The stopes in the bottom of the adit level, west of the winze, is worth 30 cwt. of lead per fathom; stopping by four men, at 90s. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom, east of said winze, to four men, at 90s. per fathom; the lode is worth 25 cwt. per fathom. In the 25, east of No. 1 shaft, of a point 10 fms. behind the end, we have been engaged during the past month stripping down the lode in the side of the cut, and also in the back of said level. The lode is strong, with a kindly appearance, but not producing ore to work, therefore we have suspended this for the present, and placed the men (two) to shoot out the lode to its full width in the 25, west of No. 3 shaft, at the point of junction, the value of which we shall report in our next. We shall commence to sink a new engine-shaft the latter part of the present week. Dressing and surface work going on regularly.

DEER PARK.—J. Goldworthy, J. Bucknell, Aug. 22: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the adit level is being forced on with a full staff of nine men. The stratum is congenial for the production of mineral with an increase of water from the south side of the shaft, thus showing we are near the lode or branch in connection with the lode. Good progress is being made. The pitwork and machinery are in good order and work well.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, Aug. 27: In the 112 east formation of lode stuff is everything that could be desired for the production of large quantities of lead ore. There is no change to notice in the lode, and is regarded most favourably. In the stopes at the bottom of the level the men are waiting a few yards' advancement of the level before they can work conveniently; in the meantime they have been exploring in the 112 west, in the roof of the level.—The 66 West, New Lode: As we have not yet seen the other wall of the lode, we shall throw out the cross-cut a little further.—Helena Shaft: The men are not yet through the flat bed in the sinking, but we shall not be many days before being able to report the value of the discovery. We are urging on every operation, my anxiety being to arrive at our great point—the junction of lodes at the 112 west, where I am sure we shall have a splendid mine.

DRAKE WALLS.—Wm. Skeels, E. Dunstan, Aug. 27: Matthew's Shaft: This shaft is cleared and secured to the 90; but we find the skip-road and shaft generally will require a good deal of repairs from the 60 downwards; this will be done at intermediate times, and between the drawing. We have not yet commenced to put in tramroad in the 90 east. At the 80 fm. level 100 fms. of rail is laid down, and 80 fms. more is required to reach the end; this will be completed as early as possible, when the stuff which is now broken in the 50 and 60 will be sent to surface forthwith. The stopes in the back of the 90 east is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 50 east the lode is worth 30s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level the workings are 13 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fathom; at this point you will observe the lode is valuable for tin, and it appears clear to us that this lode has never been below this level, and we are of opinion that cross-outs of from 2 to 3 fms. will intersect it at the 60, 70, 80, and 90. Attention to prove this will be given immediately the tramroads are completed, and the stuff before referred to trammed out. The pitches in this part of the mine are without change.—Engine Shaft: The 80, west and east of south cross-cut, is worth 18s. per fathom; and in the same level driving west this lode is worth 8s. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 west is worth 10s. per fathom.—Western Whim-Shaft: The pitches and bargains east and west of this shaft are without change to notice.

DYLIFFE.—E. Evans, E. Rogers, Aug. 27: Dylliffe Lode: In the 120 cross-cut there is no alteration; we are pushing on towards the lode as fast as possible. The lode in the stopes in the 105 is of just the same value as reported on last week, worth 24s. per fathom. In the driving east of the lode, the lode is producing a little lead ore, but not of much value. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 15, driving east of old engine shaft, the lode is large, and of a congenial appearance, about 6 in. of which will yield 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.—Esgrigdale Lode: In the 45, west of the cross-cut, the lode is also large, and producing a little lead ore.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—Richard Pryor and Son, Edward Adams, Aug. 20: The stopes in the 50, east and west of winze, on the new lode, have further improved during the past week, now worth 12s. per fathom. We hope to commence cutting into this lode in the 60 and 70 in the course of a fortnight. We have about 80 tons of copper ore at surface dressed up, and the mine continues to look well.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Aug. 27: The lode in the 130, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom; it is a very kindly lode, and likely to improve. The ground in the 120 cross-cut north is favourable for driving. The stopes above the 120, west of engine-shaft, is worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is 15 in. wide, and worth 5s. per fathom; the ground in this end is getting easier. The lode in the 95 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fm. The stopes above the 95 east is worth 6s. per fathom.

FLORENCE CONSOLS.—Capt. P. Skeels, Aug. 27: During the past month or two we have found it necessary to make a new survey and plan of the working of these mines, on account of the errors in the previous plans; and we now find that instead of having worked up to our eastern boundary we are in the lower levels, some 20 to 40 fms. from it. That what in our former reports has been termed Fisher's lode, in the 60 fm. level at Walter's, is the Georgia lode; and that the new lode which was mentioned as having been lately cut, in the same level, is the Fisher's lode. We are now beyond this lode nearly 3 fms. and are opening out the Fisher's lode east and west, which is producing some good tinstuff and also some copper ore. During the past month we could do little in the 76, as we were obliged to put a fan to supply air to the level from the bottom of the shaft, which will obstruct our works in the 66 and 76 fm. levels until the winze between these levels is completed; we shall then be able to set some 10 or 12 extra men to work to remove tinstuff, and drive a cross-cut from Eliza's towards Walter's shaft to meet one from Walter's, as soon as that shaft is completed to or below the same level, which will save all pumping at Eliza's, and the 11s. lode will then be removed to the unwatering of the Trevelyan shaft and the West Grylls lode, towards which our 60 cross-cut from Walter's is proceeding, and which we shall meet after lowering this shaft. About 20 extra men have been set to work to extend the different parts of the mines, especially to reach the North lode, which proved so rich in tin in the Great Western Mine, and the south copper lode formerly worked in Speedwell Mines, also the Wellington tin and copper lode, and the Great Neptune lodes.

GLAN LLAN.—Capt. Harper, Aug. 26: In the cross-cut driving north of level west of deep adit, we are making good progress in the driving, and judging from the appearance of the ground and the increasing flow of water, we cannot be far from the cutting of the lode. In the cross-cut driving south of shaft the ground is of a very promising appearance, and we are daily expecting to meet with the lode. The driving of both cross-cuts is being prosecuted with vigour.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Aug. 22: King's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 105 by a staff of nine men; the ground continues of the same congenial description for the production of minerals as stated in former reports. The lode in the stopes and rise in the back of the 95 is worth 8s. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 70 is worth 10s. per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Aug. 26: In the 78 east we are cutting in north to the lode seen in middle level, we hope we shall find it as good as we have it there. No change to notice in the 78 west. The middle level west is worth 10s. per fathom. This level east is made good into the winze from the 65, and are now driving east and west of it on the north part of the lode; east worth 18s. per fathom and west worth 30s. per fathom, all in easy ground. As soon as sufficiently opened we shall sink a winze on this part down on the 78, the value of which we shall be able to ascertain. The present appearance of the lode, which is very favourable, but we have not struck into a lode to value; we are pushing it on as fast as possible. No change in the rise back of the 45. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to look very well, varying in value from 10s. to 30s. per fathom. The ore sale on Thursday will be weighed off this week. We shall give the computed quantity for our next sale in our next report.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Aug. 27: Quarry Lode: We have now put more men to sink below the level to prove as rapidly as possible the sinking below this level, and the lode is now about 9 ft. to 10 ft. wide, and the bottom is satisfactory; the lode will produce about 1 ton of lead to the fathom. In the driving to cut the Merilyn lode the beds continue to dip very fast, which leads us to expect the early intersection of the lode.—Coetia Gelynen Shaft: In driving east towards the sumps the men are making considerable progress; in fact, we keep them constantly at the forepart, getting other hands to wind their stuff. Already the water is draining from No. 1 sump, and we calculate upon effecting the complete tapping of the water within the next fortnight.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—John Morris, Aug. 22: In the 40 east the lode continues to produce good stones of blende, but the lode is not so favourable for driving as when last reported on. I have to-day set the end to drive by six men, at 70s. per fathom, for 5 fms. or cut the Peru silver lode, which, according to the dialling, is now 5 fms. 2 ft. ahead of the present end.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Priak, Aug. 27: Good progress is being made in driving the cross-cut in the 44, towards the south lode, which is a point of special interest; and according to the dialling we have about 3 fms. more to drive before the lode will be met with. The ground in the 34 cross-cut, west of shaft, is worth for tin 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 34 cross-cut, east of shaft, is worth for tin 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 34 fm. level end, west of sump winze, is 3 ft. wide, all stamping work; this is a strong masterly lode, and one which looks promising to open up well in depth. The lode in the sump winze sinking below the 34 is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom, and opening up good paying ground. In the 34 end, east of sump winze, we are now cross-cutting north, for the purpose of intersecting a north part of the lode which split off a few fathoms behind the end, and in the level above is the most productive; its point will be reached in a few days. Like most of the mines in the district, we are short of water for the stamping, consequently cannot stamp all the tin stuff, but as the rain comes on we shall be in a position to increase our returns. By the foregoing it will be seen we have three points to come off which may be considered of special interest.

GREEN HURTH.—Wm. Vipond, Aug. 22: The end south on Incline, on No. 1 cross vein, is worth about 16 cwt. of ore per fathom; chiefly in grey beds, &c., lying under the limestone. We have begun to work in the roof behind this with four men; it is worth at present 8 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes further back are also worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes north above adit level is worth 10 or 10 tons of ore per fathom. The north stopes is poor, but we shall get into better ground shortly. We shall begin to rise on Monday from the bottom of Incline, on No. 2 cross vein, to work ore left in lower part of limestone. No ore in the old vein yet, but this end is progressing towards Annie's vein, where we know we shall find it. Rutter's level still hard. I expect two new men on Monday for the low level.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Aug. 27: Bailey's Shaft: In the 120 west the lode is still 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, mundie, and a little ore, and some small stones of malleable and black iron ore. In the 110 west below the 120 west the lode continues to be worth 20s. per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is gradually improving, the part carried—5 ft. wide—consists of capel, quartz, prlan, peach, mundie, and copper ore, worth 18s. per fathom, and the indications of a good course of ore ahead were never stronger than at present. In the stopes in the back of the 110 west the lode is worth 15s. per fathom. During the past week the pumping-engine has not kept the water under control below the back of the 140, consequently nothing has been done in the bottom ends and stopes. In the last day or two the engine has, however, been doing better, and the water is now in fork so as to admit of the men resuming work at the bottom. The water will be out of the mine from the foundry, and as soon as it arrives no time will be lost in getting it to work.

ILLOGAN.—R. Pryor and Son, Aug. 25: The men in the deep adit cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, are making fair progress, and the ground continues just the same as when last reported on. The south lode, in the new shaft, is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, with copper ore intermixed. No other change to notice during the past week.

LADY CONSTANCE.—William Wasley, Aug. 27: The ground in the cross-cut at the old shaft is without any change to notice since reported on last week, and the lode is still the same. I have stopped the cross-cut at Katim's shaft for the present, and put the men to drive west of the same level to get under where the large quantities of ore were got in the old work; and, as the men are getting on fast, I hope we shall not be long before we cut into some ore.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 27: The mine is opening out, I consider, very well, and will eventually become a great property. A full report, with setting list, next week.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor and Son, T. Jenkin, H. Vial, Aug. 26: No change to notice in the lode in the sinking of Phillip's engine-shaft below the 96. The cutting of the lode in the Breage engine-shaft is nearly completed to the 30 under adit, and the water is gone down about 3 ft. below the back of the level (30). No other change to notice in the underground department. The masons are making good progress with the building of the new crusher-house, and the greater part of the 25-in. cylinder crushing-engine is at Liskeard Station, and a portion at the mine, together with one of the boilers.

NEW HENDRE.—W. Rowe, Aug. 24: Pay and Setting Report: The deep adit level set to drive for the month, by six men, at 8s. per fathom. This ground still continues hard, and the lode is producing occasional stones of copper ore. We hope shortly to find the end and secure easier for exploring, so as to proceed more expeditiously towards the points we are aiming at—the intersection of the lodes known to be in advance of us.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Aug. 22: The lode in the 104, east of Blockford's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 104 west is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 7s. per fathom. The stopes above the 104 east is worth 6s. per fathom. The stopes above the 94 west is worth for tin and copper ores 7s. per fathom. The stopes below the 84 west is worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 65, west of Pool's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom; a kindly lode, and letting out more water. The lode in the 46, west of Pool's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and worth for tin 7s. per fathom. This end is also producing good stones of copper ore, and looks kindly for further improvement.

NEW SOUTH MERLYN.—R. Rowlands, Aug. 27: The north level, from Vioke's shaft, is rather spare for driving, but there is a nice heading coming in to-day, which looks as if it would lead us to a bunch of ore. We have delivered the small parcel sold this week.

NEW ST. BLAZEY.—F. Rich, Aug. 26: The lode in the 15 fathom level east has improved, and will average about 15s. per fathom of tin. The lode in the stopes of the 25 fm. level east continues of the same value, over 80s. per fathom. We are making good progress at the 35. The water supply is scanty, therefore work at the dressing-floors is limited. The engine does good duty, and generally much may be said in favour of the mines.

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE.—J. Curtis, August 28: In the 24 end, east of Leeds flat-rod shaft, there is no change to notice since my last report. In the 10, east of Leeds flat rod shaft, the lode is a little improved for tin, and lets out a large quantity of water (for this mine), and from the nature of the ground I believe we shall have change in the lode soon.

NORTH FOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, Aug. 27: In the 40 cross-cut south we are evidently getting very near to the old main lode, as there is a considerable

increase of water; the rock and cross-course have become much easier for driving through, so that we can now advance at the rate of 2 fms. per week; and the lode, which is of copper, are stronger than they have ever before. We are in the habit, therefore, of reporting the lode cut before our next pay-day, and we anticipate meeting with a good formation of copper.

NORTH TRELEIGH WOOD.—William Tregay, August 27: The lode in deep adit end is a very kindly lode indeed, producing for about 2 ft. in breadth blende and copper ore, with stones of tin in the footwall. In trial shaft west the ground is rather tight for sinking, and the lode not improved much yet.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor and Son, Aug. 25: From the increasing quantity of water issuing from the deep adit cross-cut, together with branches of spar which have been met with during the past week, we think we are very close on the lode.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, Aug. 26: In the 46, east of Rowe's shaft, on Bucking House lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide. In the winze in bottom of the east of Rowe's shaft, the lode is full 3 ft. wide, worth for length of winze 10s. to rise in back of the 15, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, in gossan, a quantity of mundie, and some stones of copper ore, but not much of value; a very promising lode, with every appearance of improvement. In Jonet's tin. The tributaries will earn good wages.

OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, Sept. 26: We have nothing particularly new to inform you of since our report of last week. We have nothing new to gear looks well; the ground is taken out for the weigh bridge, which is in the mine, and no time will be lost in getting it to work. If all go well we purpose sampling about 60 tons of our usual quality silver-lead ore the latter part of next week. We sold last week 2½ tons (computed weight) of copper ore to Messrs. Nevill, Price, and Co., at 5s. 3s. per ton.

PABOLA.—W. P. Tregoning, R. Richards, Aug. 27: Since our last report we have set some new tribute pitches at tributaries varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in the tributaries continue to get good wages, 27 of the having raised and sampled tinstuff containing about 5 tons of black tin. The bottom of the mine is looking very well, and in Tregoning's shaft the run of branches is still improving; this shaft is now worth from 25s. to 30s. per fathom, and is sinking by six men, at 6s. per fathom. Here we are opening up a new and valuable piece of productive ground. We have completed the operations for an increased supply of water, and are now busy making the necessary additions to the dressing apparatus, which will be soon complete, when we shall be able to return an increased quantity of tin, and should have sold more but for the unavoidable delays caused by the alterations and additions now being made on the floors.

PEDN-ANDREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, Wm. Price, J. Pope, Aug. 25: Sump: In the 160 cross-cut we have made fair progress in driving, and have selected some small branches containing tin, but as yet no indication beyond this the lode being near. We expect to cut the south part soon. In the 150 west end the (Martin's) is worth 15s. per fathom. In the 140 fm. level east end the lode (Martin's) is worth 14s. per fm. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 10s. per fm.—Cobler's: In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 15s. per fathom. In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 14s. per fathom.—Candler's: In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode (north) is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 18s. per fathom. In the 60 west end the lode (north) is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 55 west end the lode (north) is worth 20s. per fathom.—Crichton's: In sinking below the 20 we are making good progress. In the 47 west end the lode is unproductive. In the 140 fm. level the ground is still stiff, but showing signs of improvement. In the 140 fm. level the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made. No other changes to report.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harris, J. Debridge, Aug. 26: The lode in the 120, driving east, is becoming more settled, producing some good stones of ore, and promising for a very productive lode in a short distance driving. The lode in the 100, driving west on East and West to intersect the Big Ore lode, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. We are looking for a profitable improvement at the junction, which we calculate to meet with in about 4 fms. further driving; and we are also raising some tin stuff in the lode on the Warm Water lode, between this and the 80. The lode in the 70, driving west, is 1 ft. wide, containing no lead to value, but we expect a favourable change as we near the shaft. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 20s. per fathom. The winze sinking on Big Ore lode is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and opening out good stopping ground. In the 40, driving east and west on north lode, the west end lode is 2 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of lead per fathom, and the east producing good stones of lead—two very promising ends. The lode in the 25, driving east, is worth 10s. per fathom, and favourable for progress. The lode in the 20, driving east, is worth 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 15, driving east, is worth 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The ground in the 65 cross-cut is favourable for progress. In driving 3½ fms. we calculate to intersect the lode, and judging from the mineralised nature of the ground we shall be disappointed if the lode is not out rich. The 55 driving west continues very rich for lead, and worth, as last reported, 6 tons of lead per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 1½ ton lead per fathom. We expect this winze will communicate with the 65 cross-cut by the end of August. The lode in the 35, driving east, is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 25, driving east, is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 25 east is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. On the whole, we consider the prospects of the mine considerably improved.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—Wm. Tague, Aug. 26: In Highburrow shaft, sinking under the 34, the lode is worth much the same as last reported—30s. per fathom. In the 34, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for tin 16s. per fathom—a very kindly end. In the 22, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12s. per fathom. In the 10, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8s. per fathom. We have communicated the west shaft with the lode, thus opening the adit level with Highburrow shaft, which has improved our ventilation. We have set the west shaft to sink under the adit level, and hope to communicate with the 10 in about two months from this time. In the new shaft sinking from surface, and referred to in our last as being about 250 fms. west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is large, and very kindly in appearance, worth about 12s. per fathom. We shall get the new 16 heads of stamps to work this week. We shall have dressed and ready for the smelting-house by Wednesday next about 10 tons of tin, and as we beg regularly dressing. These are the best results yet obtained by Richards's or any other part of the mine.

PERKINS BEACH.—S. Morris Ridge, Aug. 26: I am pleased to inform you we have this morning a good improvement in Gwilliam's lode, driving west of the south cross-cut; and a good lode in the end, producing splendid sized lumps of lead ore of an excellent quality and good ore going down below level. I like the appearance of this much better than anything I have yet seen in the mine, and there is no question upon my mind as to the mine being found a most excellent and valuable undertaking as depth is attained. I am pleased to say all our other pitches are looking better, and I hope to have more favourable news to communicate before long from some of the other pits. The lode in the 25, east of engine-shaft, is without change since my last; this point will be communicated with the same level west from winze by the end of this week. In the cross-cut north of the lode the ground continued hard, notwithstanding fair progress is being made. In the sink below the 12, on new lode, the lode is gradually increasing in size, producing about the same as in the commencement—6 cwt. per fathom for lead ore. In the cross-cut, north of the adit level, nothing has as yet been met with. I have not the time to increase the number of men here, so as to give this point a special and effective trial. The stopes throughout the mine continue to give their usual produce of lead ore. Drawing and dressing progressing as usual.

POLROSE.—O. Roach, C. Bottrall, Aug. 25: During the last four months we have sunk the engine-shaft 5 fms., and divided it from the 50 to the 60 fm. level, changed plunger-pole in the adit from 11-in. to 8½-in., and in a few days shall have completed fixing p-nger-lifts from the adit to the 50, having cut out hole and fixed angle-bob in the 30, for breaking the underlie. These alterations will considerably lessen the cost of pumping the water, and generally benefit the shaft work. The shaft has been sunk in the country to the 60 from the 50, where the lode was heavily by a slide which was caused by the lode in the 50, and the Margaret lode, according to its underlie in the adit, is near (3 to 4 fms.) and north of the shaft in the 60, we are driving in that direction to cut it; and if the Polrose lode should have been turned north by the slide we shall also cut this. Whether the Polrose lode has been turned north or south of the shaft remains to be proved. We have driven the 50 fm. level west of engine-shaft

EEBERHARDT AND AURORA MINE.—On Monday, while the miners were busily engaged at the polls, we accepted an invitation from foreman William Maxwell to explore the depths underground. Passing in through the South Aurora tunnel, which commences on the east side of the hill, we were conducted along a distance of some 750 ft. to the opening lately made into the Wyon chamber. We have accepted heretofore an imperfect account of the wonderful body of ore contained within the walls of this new discovery and are given now at a loss how to commence anything approaching a competent description of the same. The level on which we first entered the immense excavation is about 150 ft. from the surface, and since our last visit a shaft has been sunk down a distance of 60 ft., at which depth another huge body of ore has been encountered, soon to be connected with the upper workings, making a chamber of almost solid mineral, measuring, approximately, from 90 to 100 ft. in height and of as yet unknown length. Some specimens taken by us from the walls are exceedingly rich, going up into the thousands, and the general average, we are told, will be from \$80 to \$120 per ton. Some 50 tons are being daily extracted from this wonderful subterranean cavern, and the quantity remaining in sight seems to be increasing instead of diminishing. The footwall, which is four miles to the south of the Hidden Treasure mine, and runs on the north, here encountered, bearing the same dip and in perfect line with the ore on the north, here encountered, bearing the same dip and in perfect line with the ore from end to end. All ore found lies east of this north and south wall, approaching nearly if not quite up to the wall, and exploration has proven that no mineral is found beyond or west of the same. This fact only still further proves the truth of the theory advanced and maintained by us during the years in which we have been acquainted with this truly remarkable locality, and is convincing as to the existence of a true vein of mineral extending completely through the hill, rich in quality and enormous in quantity. It is with much satisfaction that we commence to see the light, for which we have all so long waited and prayed, breaking out from the darkness and despondency of the preceding years, and the general feeling of confidence expressed is but a natural result of the illustration of a firm belief in the certain future of our country. A drift running north-east of the Wyon chamber, and on a line with its present workings, leads directly to the contact of the ore, and is only 20 ft. in thickness. This drift will be abandoned, and the ore will be delivered at that depth by means of a large steam hoisting engine, now being put in position. The depth from the surface will be 205 ft., and the ore will be delivered at that depth by means of a large

from the various workings. While in the mine the shift of men at work had charged the various holes ready for a blast, and were removing the timbers preparatory to shooting them off. At a given signal, the men having retired to a safe distance, the match was applied, and shortly the earth moved and away with the concussion resulting from the thundering tones of 21 shots, following each other in rapid succession. The powder smoke, which sometimes lingers for a long time underground, here is borne off rapidly through the various shafts and tunnels running to the surface, thus causing but little delay to miners from this cause. It is generally supposed that the old workings, such as the Risdale, Ladies', Peckless, and Earl chambers, situated south from the Wyon, have been completely worked out. But this is an error, and we were convinced of this by Mr. Maxwell pointing out to us the immense amount of pay ore still left clinging to the walls on every side, but which, being of low grade, such as 40 or 50 ore, has not been disturbed. When manager E. Drake has succeeded in getting his company out of debt, a matter of but short time now, he informs us that prospecting will be commenced with energy and persistence. — *White Pine News*.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—Very encouraging reports continue to be received from the mines respecting the ore met with in the rise from No. 2 to No. 1 level. The vein of ore in No. 3 drift is 15 in. wide, and very good. Railway men are laying rails at 2 miles 32 chains.

MOLD-ARGOED COLLIERY.—The men have accepted the company's terms of 10 per cent. reduction in their wages, and have resumed work, the output of coal having already nearly attained its full height. A brisk demand and higher prices are anticipated during the approaching winter.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD QUARTZ.—The great improvement announced by cable to have taken place in the yield of the quartz crushed during July has been fully confirmed by the receipt of the deposit note of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, which gives the weight of the gold produce of the month to be 493 ozs., which realised \$5744.84.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Coal Mining in Italy, (P. Le Neve Foster); Coal in the West Indies (C. Bradley); Sasso Forte Collieries Company; Clapton's Coal Cutting Machinery; Nova Scotia Land, Gold, and Quartz Crushing Company; Sulphur in Iceland; Iron in Queensland (J. Percy, R. Daintree); Wealth of California; Gold Mining in Wales; Mining Interests of the West (R. Tredinnick); Rating of Metalliferous Mines; Mechanical Mining; Mining in Gwynedd; Iron Ores in the Exmoor Estate, North Devon.—Proceedings of the Iron and Steel Institute, North Staffordshire Mining Institute, Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, and Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon—Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia—Meetings of the Littleland Woodside Coal, Eberhardt and Aurora, Van Consoles, Great West Van, Blinman Consolidated, and Ruby Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 29, 1874.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected, p. ton	86	0	0	Bar, Welsh, in London	9	5	0
Tough cake and tile	86	0	0	Do., to arrive	9	0	0
Sheeting & sheets	90	0	0	Nail rods	10	15	0
Boils	90	0	0	Do., in London	11	0	0
Bottoms	80	0	0	Do., ditto	11	0	0
Old	80	0	0	Do., ditto	12	0	0
Australian	86	0	0	Do., at works	10	0	0
Wire	per lb.	0	1	Do., ditto	11	0	0
Tubes	0	1	0	Do., ditto	11	0	0
BRASS.				STEEL.			
Sheet, 14d.-11d.	per lb.	10	1	Do., in London	11	0	0
Wire	10	1	0	Do., ditto	11	0	0
Tubes	11	0	0	Do., ditto	11	0	0
SPELTER.				LEAD.			
Foreign on the spot	22	5	0	English Pig, com.	21	5	0
" to arrive	22	7	0	Do., ditto	21	5	0
ZINC.				Do., sheet	22	10	0
In sheets	28	10	0	Do., red lead	23	0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	23	0	0	Do., white	30	0	0
TIN.				Do., patent shot	25	0	0
English blocks	£ 98	0	0	Spanish	21	0	0
Do., bars (in bris.)	97	0	0	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less.			
Do., refined	98	0	0	Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin plates of similar brand.			
Banco	98	0	0				
Straits	90	0	0				
Australian	89	0	0				

REMARKS.—Throughout the week a very dull tone has pervaded the market for metals generally, export orders being very scarce. The Bank rate was reduced on Thursday last to 3 per cent., and in ordinary times would have stimulated metals, but in the present instance does not appear to have had any effect, the general feeling being that we shall have a still further reduction. We trust shortly to be able to report a more hopeful state of our market in its various branches.

IRON.—As week after week passes over the indications of improvement in the iron trade become more and more perceptible, and there can be little doubt but that a turn in the tide of affairs has already taken place, which will continue to progress more rapidly now that the shipping season is felt to be limited, and the months yet remaining must be taken advantage of to complete the requirements of the year. The most hopeful feature of the market is that the enquiry for rails especially is on the increase, and orders of considerable magnitude have already been placed. The South American demand is springing up, and other foreign orders are coming forward, while the requirements for the repairs of home lines are not inconsiderable. The orders that have already been placed are believed to be but the forerunners of very considerable contracts, with which the manufacturers may readily fill their books as will, but the question still remains, to some extent, one of doubt how far it will be practicable to undertake the fulfilment of engagements at current rates, unless an understanding be arrived at between masters and men, which, while enabling the latter to work at a fairly remunerative wage, shall leave for the former a defined margin of profit. It is a matter of sincere regret that existing differences have not long since been settled, and that even now there appears to remain an indisposition to arrive at such an agreement as shall prove the basis of a permanent settlement of dispute. Were buyers once and for all convinced that there was no further cause to fear the recurrence of strikes or lock-outs, and that the prospect of any great variation in prices was not a matter of imminent probability, confidence would be restored, and a very different condition of affairs would rapidly ensue.

The effect which may result from the blowing-in of furnaces in Scotland, which have been lying idle for some months, remains to be seen, and it may be that the expectation of those who are rather looking for lower prices in Scotch pigs will be realised. During the last week the tendency has been towards easier quotations, but the difference has now exceeded 2s. per ton, and many sellers are very firm. In the early part of the week the market for Scotch pigs has been very firm, business being transacted at 70s. 6d., afterwards buyers at 81s. 3d.; sellers, 82s. On Tuesday the market opened at 80s. 9d. cash, closing 80s. 3d. to 80s. 6d. Wednesday steady at 80s. 6d. cash, closing 80s. 9d. to 81s. cash, 14 days open. Thursday market firmer, business 81s. cash, closing at 80s. 6d. cash. To-day Scotch pigs very dull, sellers 79s. 6d. cash.

Week ending Aug. 22, 1873.	Tons	10,018
Week ending Aug. 22, 1874		7,618

Decrease	2,400
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873.	146,818

COPPER.—The market during the past week has been much stronger. On Monday Chili bars, g.o.b., quoted 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash; Wallaroo, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; and Barra, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. On Tuesday Chili bars, g.o.b., changed hands at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. cash; Barra, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; English, steady; tough, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; best selected, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; India 4 by 4 sheets, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wednesday: Chili bars, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to arrive, two months, sold at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s., and 180 tons T. A. Edwards at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. cash; g.o.b., 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. cash. Thursday: Market firmer: 200 tons Chili bars, Lots, to arrive, sold at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 tons picked brands, at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. cash; 100 tons Urmeneta ramoured sold at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; Wallaroo changed hands at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. To-day market very strong; Chili bars principally held in Liverpool; sales at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.

LEAD.—There is no alteration to report in this metal, the market continues firm, sellers declining to accept less than 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. for good soft English. Spanish, without silver, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s.

SPELTER.—We cannot advise any improvement in this metal, which is still dull, Silesian being quoted 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s., with very little enquiry.

QUICKSILVER.—Market firm at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bottle.

TIN.—Straits tin sold on Monday at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, quiet market. Tuesday, 92 to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; English ingots, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wednesday: Still a downward tendency; Straits, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. To-day Straits very flat, and rather pressed for sale; Straits have been bought at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. This has affected English, which

is quoted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton under our last quotation. Banca, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australian, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TIN-PLATES.—Market very quiet.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: Several circumstances have combined to give rise to increased trade in copper. The continued holding of Wallaroo for a fancy price enabling English smelters and holders of outside Australian to make sales on favourable terms, and the report that the American copper previously offering has been taken over by an influential house in New York has had a beneficial effect. The quantities of bars daily offering, doubtless on advice from the other side, promotes some uncertainty, and most of those who deal in the article abstain from buying, as they think this will probably cause a gradual reduction in price. About 1000 tons of Chili bars have changed hands during the week at prices from 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. for good ordinary brands, cash terms, and 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ for arrival, while for parcels of picked brands 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. and 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. have been paid. Only very small transactions in Australian copper have taken place, Wallaroo cake at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s., and Barra cake at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. A sale of 25 tons Lake Superior copper was made at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. About 130 tons of regulus were sold at 15s. 3d. per unit. For manufactured copper lower prices have been accepted, and some further orders for copper sheets or Russia have been placed at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.—**TIN:** This market has been in a very unsatisfactory position for some little time. Sales of small lots were made at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Straits, and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Australian. Towards the close, however, considerable quantities of Straits to arrive have been sold at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of Australian on the spot at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which sellers remain, and the market appears weak.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare—COPPER: Nothing has transpired in furnace material beyond 230 tons regulus by private contract, at 15s. 3d. per unit. Of Chili bars a fair quantity changed hands from 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ for good ordinary brands—usual cash terms, and to arrive, and 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. for picked marks, cash. A better feeling has existed in the market during the last few days, with more disposition to operate on the part of buyers, and the transactions would doubtless have been much larger but for the fact that many holders are keeping back for higher values. Reports of further sales of Lake Superior ingots have reached us, but so far no particulars nor confirmation are forthcoming. Australian descriptions continue in steady request, and it is impossible to purchase below the current rates. In English there is not much doing, but makers are firm, and will only accept orders at their own prices.—**TIN:** English is easier, and can be bought at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Foreign sorts have been very depressed, with considerable anxiety in some quarters to realise, which has had a very unfavourable effect on values, and we note a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. from the quotations of the 21st inst., the market closing in a very unsettled state.—**QUICKSILVER** has again advanced to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bottle.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—There is apparently more life in the metal trade than for some time past; attention is again particularly attracted to copper.—**IRON:** The demand for finished iron for export and consumption continues good, and for speedy delivery slightly better prices are obtainable. Scotch pigs have receded to 50 per cent., but there is an increased demand for consequence. North Country pigs are still scarce, especially for foundry qualities. **COPPER:** The market has improved fully 30s., and the demand at this increased price is moderately active; such bars as offer are readily taken, both spot and to arrive in six weeks to two months. For English also there is a very good enquiry, and the smelters now look for higher prices. For manufactured there is but a poor demand, especially for the East.—**TIN:** The market is heavy, and has fallen fully 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. The demand for plates is not active.—**SPELTER:** Consumers still hold off in the anticipation of lower prices, but there is every indication of the market having turned, and as autumn approaches higher prices seem likely to be obtained.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, Aug. 26).—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per cent., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; white, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s.; soda ash, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; soda crystals, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s.; bi-carbonate, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; salt cake, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s.; Glauber salts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; Bleaching Powder: At 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Alum: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ for loose lump; ground, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Nitrate of Soda: At 11s. 9d. to 12s.; Ammonia: Sulphate, white and grey, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s. to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; carbonate, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6d.; muriate, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; sal ammoniac, 15s. 4s.; 2nds, 4s.; Potash: Muriate, 80 per cent., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 6d.; f.o.b.: Prussiate, red, 2s. 7d.; yellow, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6d.; chloride, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; chrome, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s.; Iron Salts: Green and rusty copras, 60s. 6s.; High strength, 85 to 90 per cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per unit; Extram-dura, 1s. 3d.; ordinary, 60 per cent., 1s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 70 per cent., 5s.; super-phosphates, 80 per cent., soluble, 3s. 6d. per unit; 2s. to 2s. 6d.; 3s. 10s.; Manganese: Ores, 12s. for 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; puddling, 24s. to 27s.; oolitic, 8s. to 10s.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell.—**GOLD:** There being no export demand whatever, recent arrivals of gold have been taken to the Bank of England—about 457,000. In bars and coin having been so disposed of since our last circular. About 200,000, has come to hand from New York, 24,000, from the Cape, and 114,000, from Japan.—**SILVER:** There has been a good enquiry for bar silver during the past week, and the price has been well maintained at 4s. 10d. per oz. standard. The arrivals have been limited—about 20,000, from the United States and 64,000, per Cotopaxi, from the Pacific: 9950 $\frac{1}{2}$ was shipped to Bombay per Peninsula and Oriental steamer Khiva, leaving Southampton this day.

ROUGH DIAMONDS.—(Messrs. Pittar, Leverton, and Co.)—The activity and depression reported in our last month's circular still continue, and in fact for parcels of very superior quality sales can only be affected by holders consenting to a reduction more or less considerable from values previously current. The descriptions of diamonds that are most unfavourably influenced by the prevailing depression are yellow and light yellow stones of all sizes, small stones generally, and common to medium cleavage.

The **MINING SHARE MARKET** is still without change, and we have very little business to report upon. The settlement of the fortnightly accounts, generally the best test of the dullness or activity of the market, took place on Friday, and was again of very limited extent.

A few transactions have taken place in Roman Gravels, Prince of Wales, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Wheal Grenville, Pennerley, Carn Brea, Great Laxey, Van Consoles, and a few others, but quotations generally are merely nominal.

Cook's Kitchen shares, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; the tin sold and credited at the meeting on Aug. 20 realised 4055 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 11d.; the costs were charged up to June 6, and a balance was carried forward against the adventurers of 804 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. 4d. The bottom level (the 306) is worth 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom east of the winze; west it is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The shaft below the 306 is worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. Since the previous meeting Dunkin's lode had been cut in the 190 cross-cut south of engine-shaft, and opened upon 7 fms., worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. This lode the agents expect will considerably enhance the value of the mine. West Frances, 10 to 11; the tin sold here and credited at the meeting (63 tons) realised 3474 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 2d., and the costs were charged to June 20; the balance against the company (706 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14s. 11d.) was carried forward. The 132, west of Smith's shaft, is worth for the part driving 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 120, east of Bailey's, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom for 12 ft. wide. Van, 20 to 25; the sales for the month realised 6145 $\frac{1}{2}$; the lead (450 tons) brought an average of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11s. 9d. per ton; blende (150 tons) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. Tincroft, 30 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Carn Brea, 54 to 56.

Treleigh Wood, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; the lode on the north side of the 44, west of engine-shaft, has greatly improved, and worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, with more lode standing north. The agents state they have the largest and best rocks of tin from the slope ever seen in the mine. Dolcoath, 45 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Lovell, 11 to 12. Bog, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tankerville, 7 to 8; the lode in the 152 west continues to improve, and is now worth 5 tons of lead ore per fathom; the 140 west, 6 tons, and improving. The mine sold on Saturday 80 tons of lead ore for 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 6d. per ton. Levant; at the meeting of the shareholders in this old tin mine, on Tuesday, a call of 10s. per share was made. The total costs for four months' working was 6323 $\frac{1}{2}$. The receipts, including last call and 53 tons of tin sold for 2870 $\frac{1}{2}$, left a debit balance of 1665 $\frac{1}{2}$. The actual loss on the four months was about 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the low price of tin made a difference in the sales of 1900 $\frac{1}{2}$. Several points are being prosecuted in the mine, and by the time they are developed it is hoped tin will be at a better price. East Van, 3 to 1. Great Laxey, 11 to 12; a parcel of 100 tons of ore was sold to-day to Messrs. Sheldon and Bush at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s. 6d. per ton.

Unity Wood, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; at the meeting held in Cornwall at call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The accounts for three months showed a loss of 396 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a debit balance of 885 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tin sold realised 1575 $\frac{1}{2}$; the lode in the shaft sinking below the 50 is reported worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom for tin. Nangiles; at the meeting here there was a debit balance of 379 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a call of 3s. per share made. East Chiverton made a call of 7s. 6d. per share; the debit balance was 642 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12s. 5d. Hington Down, 20s. to 25s.; Ladywell, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; Marke Valley, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Parys Mountain, 7s. to 9s. Old Bottle Hill, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; three samples from this copper lode have been assayed, and yield respectively 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of copper; a produce equal to some of the best foreign ores. Penhalls shares, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pennerley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Penstruthal, 10s. to 12s. 6d. In Highburrow shaft, sinking below the 34, the lode is worth 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 24 west, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; the 22 west, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The 16 heads of new stamps are ready to go to work, and there will be 10 tons of

tin ready for sale by Wednesday next, with regular sales, it is expected, for the future.

Prince of Wales have advanced from 10s. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; there is no change whatever in the mine, and the rise is owing to market operations. Roman Gravels, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; South Carn Brea, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Caradon, 90 to 100; South Roman Gravels, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Ives Consoles, 8 to 9; Trumpet Consols, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Van Consoles, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Chiverton, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Maria and Fortescue, 7s. to 9s.; West Tankerville, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Crebor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; New West Rosewarne, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; East Pool, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Crofty, 12 to 13; South Frances, 9 to 10; West Tolgus, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Almadra and Tiritio, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chontales, 10s. to 15s.; Eberhardt and Bolivia, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Malpas, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Quebrada, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; South Aurora, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been well supported, with a moderate amount of business doing. The fortnightly settlement, which was completed yesterday, has restricted new business.

Home mines remain in fair demand, and good quotations have been obtained. American mines have been more active; Richmond shares have advanced, and close firmly, the latest advices (referred to below) continuing of the most satisfactory character.

The metal market has been without any important variation. Copper has been more dealt in, although operations have been checked by the report of further sales from Lake Superior. Tin easier, and somewhat lower and unsettled. Lead firm at quotations. Spelter unaltered.

Richmond Consolidated, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; cablegram received, "Week's run, \$46,000; Richmond ore only." The want of outside ore for fluxing purposes is still felt, and the returns are not likely to be higher till this difficulty ceases. It will be recollected that on July 29 a cablegram was received announcing that "rich ore had been cut on the bottom level of the main lode, that a new ore body had been discovered to the north in level below Lizette tunnel, and 30 ft. sunk in fine ore." By letters and cablegram since received, it appears that the importance of this new ore body is daily becoming of greater magnitude. We learn that at the 30 ft. depth, announced by the cablegram referred to, it was estimated that many thousands of tons of the best ore yet discovered have been laid open. Since then a depth of 60 ft. had been reached, and the ore body had widened out to 16 ft.; it is evident, therefore, that a large and most valuable addition has thus been added to the reserves. The main lode is also reported to be going in the best direction for the interests of the company, and to be holding rich. The new discoveries appear to be especially rich in silver and gold. It must be reassuring to the shareholders to find the mine thus improving as it goes down and giving fresh proofs of the increased probability of its permanence. The make of bullion to date amounts to \$669,000. The Europa papers comment on the satisfactory adjustment of the fuel difficulty. Charcoal appears to be in abundance, and the price is fixed at 30 cents per bushel. As showing the success attending some of the other Nevada mines, it may be mentioned that the Crown Point Mine, one of the most successful upon the Comstock lode, has produced during the last twelve months to the value of \$7,453,715, the total disbursements during the same period having been \$8,816,464, including dividends to the amount of \$5,200,000. The quantity of ore raised was in excess of that returned during any preceding year, having been 140,128 tons, of an average yield of \$50.96 per ton. Since the mine was first opened up it has paid dividends no less than \$12,670,000 (equal in round numbers to 2,500,000 $\frac{1}{2}$), and of this amount about \$10,000,000 (or 2,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$) has been paid during the last three years. The record of the Crown Point and Belcher Mines in this particular is without a parallel in the world's mining history, and the development in these and other mines in the past year or two have changed the whole theory of mining previously entertained.

Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; the meeting, held on Tuesday, and reported elsewhere, has been adjourned for three weeks, by which time the shareholders will have been placed in possession of a detailed report from the mines, and also the accounts made up to June. The mine is believed to be yielding fair profits, the average grade of ore being satisfactory. The discussion turned mainly upon the question as to whether there is a want of harmony between the board and the manager at the mines; the Chairman disclaimed the existence of any discussion whatever, at least as far as the board were concerned, but on the other hand it was contended by Mr. Applegarth, one of the vendors, and partner of Capt. Drake, the manager, that the discussion had retarded the successful progress of the mine, and this statement was supported by a quotation from a letter addressed to Mr. Applegarth, in which Capt. Drake stated that if Mr. Applegarth went upon the board he would at least have one friend there. A poll was demanded upon the question of adjournment, but it was ruled that an adjournment could only be decided by a show of hands, and that proxies could not vote. In the Supplement to this day's Journal appears some additional information from the mines.

Flagstaff shares remain stationary pending the final necessary legal formalities in connection with the arrangement between the vendor and the company; these are in satisfactory progress, and the result may be expected to be announced in the course of a few days. Emma shares are nominally quoted at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, but without business. Last Chance, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tecoma, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. A special meeting of the Ruby Consolidated Company has been held, at which Sir George Bowyer (the Chairman), Mr. Delapierre, and Mr. Hartman resigned their seats as directors. Utah, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the last advice received from the mine are not very encouraging. The ore-shed is full of ore, but the manager is not able to find a purchaser, though he expects an offer from a Chicago firm for the whole amount of ore dressed in a few days. The mine continues in the same state as last reported. New Pacific, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the superintendent writes that the 300 ft. level west is in 219 ft., producing a small quantity of very fine ore. Assays of 8 tons of ore taken down from the North Star ledge, 700 ft. west of shaft, realised \$117 per ton. Good ore is being taken 600 ft. on the same ledge. The level east of cross-cut looks promising, and small pieces of very rich ore are being met with.

Colorado Terrible, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the first results of the concentration by water performed by the Kimber's jiggers now in operation at this mine are to hand. Ore run up to July 31, 540 tons, producing 75 tons of pure and marketable mineral: average assay, 175 ozs.; value, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. This return is most satisfactory, and is far more than was expected. The value of the large stock of tin claus (4000 tons) is thus ascertained, and may be stated as follows:—Five shipments to Liverpool are advised, one of which has arrived, and been sold at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. As soon as these all arrive and are sold the shareholders may look for another dividend.

Malpas, 12s. to 14s.; there has been

UTILISING REFUSE LIME FROM GASWORKS.—**MR. G. H. FORBES**, Clerk in Orders, Rector of Broughton, Northampton, proposes to combine the foul lime of gasworks, or its equivalent, with coke, with or without chalk or limestone, with or without bituminous substance, and with or without hydrocarbon oil or other suitable compound. The compound is burnt in a grate or stove, and when sufficiently burnt is reduced to powder for use as cement or plaster or artificial stone. He also proposes to form a compound of the foul or refuse lime of gasworks or its equivalent with coke, coal, or cinders, with or without bituminous substance, oil, and vegetable matter, and to combine the materials in such a manner that the compound may be used as fuel in any stove or furnace.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PUBLIC COMPANIES LAW—THE COMMANDITE SYSTEM.—"Nemo" (Lombard-street).—Your enquiry cannot be answered here, but the whole of the clauses of the Sleeping Partners Act, and some remarks upon it, will be published in next week's Journal.

PNEUMATIC TELEGRAPHY.—"H. J." (Barneley).—There would probably be no difficulty whatever in applying the pneumatic system for signalling in mines. Ordinary composition lead piping could be used in the shaft, and the cost would be very small. We should think a pair of instruments and tubes would be under 10*l.* for the depth of 226 yards; a dozen or twenty ordinary signals could be placed on the dial without at all interfering with the sending of letter signals for spelling an unusual message. Messrs. Guattari and Co., of Queen Victoria-street, are the inventors of the system recently noticed in the *Mining Journal*, and they would, doubtless, furnish all necessary information.

BRITANNIA MINES.—"Correspondent."—We learn that Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., did report upon several silver-lead mines in Brittany a few years since, but he is not aware that the report was ever published. The enquiry would have been answered before but for Mr. Forbes's absence in Spain. The most business-like method of procedure would be to make arrangements with him to supply another report, which would, of course, require the sanction of the parties for whom it was made if it be proposed to introduce the mines on the London market. We do not think any company was formed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—"H. F." (Redruth).—A young man of 17 or 18 years old could probably obtain board and lodging within reach of the College of Science, Dublin, for 40*l.* per year, and the fees are 10*l.* per year. The Associateship of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, would certainly rank higher than the B.Sc. of London. We do not know what is done in the way of technical education in the Queen's Colleges of Ireland; but we think they are not empowered to grant corresponding degrees to those held in another University, nor to permit terms kept elsewhere to count. The Queen's Colleges do not seem to be properly appreciated, though they appear to be thoroughly liberal in all their arrangements, and many of the professors are of the highest rank in point of scholarship.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

Received—"H. S."—"G. M."—"J. B." (San Francisco).—"W. D. R." (New York).—"San Francisco."—"Shareholder" (Cwm Elan).—"R. W."—"F. G. S."—"M. N."—"Shareholder" (Bangor).—"Patentee" (Wigan). We shall be glad to receive the particulars—"O. G."

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 29, 1874.

THE RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE IRON TRADE.

It is a good many years ago since HUDIBRAS remarked in his homely vernacular upon the "difficulties which do environ the man who meddles with cold iron;" but those difficulties cannot be said to have disappeared, but have, on the contrary, acquired a little extra force this year. They are very fairly and accurately represented and depicted in the annual report from the directors of the Rhymney Iron Company (Limited), which has just been presented to the shareholders in that undertaking. Thus the directors deem it advisable to restrict the dividend for the year ending June 30, 1874, to 7 per cent. per annum, although the profit realised in one way or other for the 12 months amounted to 61,941*l.*, while the quantity of iron manufactured by the company was carried in 1873-4 to 54,881 tons, against 41,402 tons in 1872-3. The operations of the company's works have been unfavourably affected during the last 12 months by differences with the workmen, and especially by a scarcity of hands in the forges, some of the men not having returned to work since the great strike of 1873. The production of finished iron in the mills could not, therefore, be brought up to its full amount, even with the assistance of purchased iron, of which a considerable quantity was used to enable the company to fulfil its engagements. It should also be noticed that the rates current for labour during the past 12 months were the highest recorded in the annals of the iron trade, while the cost of foreign or purchased ores was equally disadvantageous. Thus the advance in wages during the past two years was not less than 70 per cent., and at present a reduction of only 10 per cent. has been made from this advance, even this comparatively small reduction only taking effect as from May 31, 1874. The price of iron ores was also higher last year than in any former period, and the continuance of the Carlist war in Spain prevented any relief through increased exports of ores from that country. The price of purchased iron ore is to the Welsh ironmaster one of the most important elements in the cost of iron; and when he has also to deal with high rates for labour in the manufacture of iron the Welsh ironmaster cannot but be placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the producer of iron in other districts, not only of England but also of foreign countries.

The circumstances already enumerated were not the only difficulties with which the Rhymney Iron Company had to deal last year. Not only was the cost of producing iron increased in 1873-4, but the demand for the manufactured article when produced also fell off last year. About three-fourths of the railway iron produced annually in England is exported, and the continuance of this external demand is governed by the ability to obtain the capital required for the construction of railways in foreign countries. A reaction in the iron trade naturally occurs from a suspension of railway construction abroad, and it is to be feared that just now the demand for English iron was further reduced by the fact that compared with the late high prices iron can now be obtained by foreign countries at less cost from other sources. The iron trade in this country has, in fact, been brought into this position, while the cost of iron has from exceptional circumstances been raised to an unprecedented level, the requirements of foreign countries upon which the trade mainly depends are either restricted by their inability to find capital for railway undertakings, or by the fact that supplies of iron can be obtained at equal or less cost from native works, or other cheaper sources of production.

This may, perhaps, be rather a strong way of putting the matter, or, as the Americans would term it, "Piling up the agony." Still, the facts summarised are deserving of the serious consideration of all connected with the iron trade, whether employers or employed. The employer must, of course, take care that his profit is not annihilated; the employed must be careful that he does not annihilate that profit, and so destroy his own chance of securing remuneration for his industry.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—The annual meeting at Falmouth, on Wednesday (Mr. W. C. Pendarves in the chair), was an unusually interesting one, owing to the practical character of the papers read, and the satisfactory progress reported, notwithstanding the depressed condition of mining. Mr. J. H. Collins suggested (as will be seen from the report of the proceedings published in the Supplement to this day's Journal) the creation of a fund, supported chiefly by annual contributions, to meet the grant of 25*l.* offered by the Science and Art Department for the maintenance of a student at some school of science. Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, jun., contributed a paper on Coal Mining in Italy, which he thinks would become a most profitable undertaking, with proper care, in the hands of English capitalists. The paper by Mr. F. G. King on the "Separation of Ores by Magnetic Power," which has been awarded the *Mining Journal* special prize by the Polytechnic Society, describes a very plausible method of dealing with certain ores for which no system of washing is thoroughly effective. The ores are roasted at a cost of 3*s.* or 4*s.* per ton to remove a certain portion of carbonic acid or sulphur, as the case may be, leaving the iron in a magnetic condition. The mixed ore, blende or copper with iron, is fed through a hopper on to a metallic band passing round a mag-

netised wheel. The blende or copper falls first, and the iron is carried forward in the band until contact is broken, when it falls into a separate chute. Blende ores hitherto unsaleable can, it is said, be brought to a value of 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton. The practical value of the machine is to be tested. An excellent paper, "Something about Colorado, its Mines, and Minerals," was contributed by Mr. Ernest Le Neve Foster; and Mr. Kitto, the lecturer and assistant secretary, read "Notes on Some Beds of Sand and Clay in St. Agnes." The council have awarded the usual *Mining Journal* prizes for the year to William Rich for chemistry, W. L. Chigwidden for mineralogy, John Bennetts for geology, and N. H. Tregoning for mining; and we trust that the exertions which have secured the several students the awards will be continued by them, and that this will be but the first of a long series of successes which each may achieve.

NEW MOTIVE POWER—THE CARBOLEUM ENGINE.

Much interest has recently been created in Holland by the publication in Prof. Huisinga's Journal of an article descriptive of Dr. Beins' Carbolem Motor, which promises to be "the successor of steam." It appears that for many years Dr. H. Beins, of Groningen, assisted by his brother, Mr. J. F. Beins, manager of the Netherlands Soda Factory at Amsterdam, have been engaged in experiments with a view of transforming heat into mechanical power more advantageously than is done in the steam and other engines at present in use. In one of these experiments they sought to find what degree of tension the carbonic acid given off by bicarbonate of soda would have, and were surprised and pleased to find that this sodium salt (or the corresponding potassium salt) in a dry pulverised state, or in an aqueous solution, when heated in a closed place gives off a portion of the carbonic acid, which is condensed at the cold end of the space, so that a temperature of 300 to 400 C. liquid carbonic acid can be distilled out with a tension of 50 or 60 atmospheres. Dr. Beins has shown the experiment to several scientific men in Holland, who have taken the greatest interest in the matter. The compressed state of the gas is a condition of great importance for its application in technical chemistry, and Dr. Beins has found that the liquid acid which he calls carbolem supplies an excellent motive power under certain circumstances. He explains that it is only when a carbolem engine works with great intermission that the heat of evaporation required can be taken from the sides of the reservoir without artificial heating. In the majority of cases, however, the carbolem must be evaporated by the artificial heating of small quantities at a time. The heat required per horse-power hourly (270,000 kgrmtz.) amounts at least to 640 calories (0.1 kilo. coal).

For marine purposes Dr. Beins considers the new motor especially valuable; he remarks that as regards the use of carbolem engines for ships, the weight of such an engine—for instance, of 100-horse power and combustible stores for 240 hours—may be calculated to be one-fifth less than the weight of a steam-engine of the same power. And as many parts of the carbolem engine must be more massive, it will require less space. Since the working of a carbolem engine without regeneration depends on a neighbouring carbolem manufactory, generally the engines with regeneration are to be preferred for small factories as well as for great ones. Cheap carbonic acid is, therefore, no essential condition for the applicability of his method for the production of motive power. Carbolem is without danger, since it does not contain any cause of explosion and, moreover, it is for various reasons preferable to use reservoirs consisting of smaller compartments. A too abundant accumulation of the gas in the engine-rooms, so that it renders the air irrespirable, can easily be prevented. When water is not present the metallic parts of the engine remain unaltered by the carbonic acid. Dr. Beins experimentally found that a carbolem engine is easily constructed. Taps and joints can be made to answer perfectly. A year ago he filled a tube of hammered copper with carbonic acid of 50 atmospheres, and not the least loss was observed. Wrought metals are, therefore, not permeable for gases of that tension. Perhaps the phenomena of porosity belonging to the common air-pump experiments are partly caused by the surface condensation. When, according to the law of Dulong and Petit, 0.25 is taken as the specific heat of bicarbonate of soda, and common physical laws are considered in connection with it, the plausibility of the claims made for the carbolem engine will be readily admitted.

The carbolem motor is considered equally applicable whether the quantity of power required be large or small, and it is pointed out that, especially for engines working with intermissions and during brief spaces of time, the property of carbolem of being always ready for work is of much importance—for instance, for printing presses, fire-engines, street locomotives, &c. By this same property, and since the mechanical equivalent of electricity is very small, a carbolem engine is a very fit and cheap source of electric light. Such a light would, Dr. Beins considers, be obtainable at a much less cost than the ordinary gas-light. And, considering this great advantage, the objection that we do not yet possess good electric lamps for common use loses much of its force. He contends, moreover, that his method of compression furnishes easily the required tension for the conveyance of letters in tubes, and the modern break apparatus for railways. Perhaps the property of carbolem of possessing a power of projection a hundred times cheaper than gunpowder can be made use of. The fact that a carbolem engine with a sufficient store of carbolem is independent of our atmosphere makes it, he continues, possible to construct a vessel, provided with means to sink to any depth of the sea, to rise and sink at will, to cruise about under water, and to maintain the life of the crew during that operation, to develop light, &c. The importance of this for scientific discoveries and industrial purposes is evident. For the purposes of war also must such a small and comparatively cheap submarine vessel place a peculiar—may, a decisive—weight in the scale in the question of our modern iron clads.

The invention has been thoroughly examined by an official commission in Holland, and Dr. Beins states that the late Dutch Minister of the Navy has taken great interest in the project for applying the invention for submarine vessels. The commission, it seems, agreed with the inventor regarding the main points; but for reasons independent of the project itself the Government has not yet resolved upon its immediate adoption. He asserts that freezing machines working by evaporation of carbolem produce ice at less cost than any existing freezing apparatus, and that as regards this general usefulness of carbonic acid it is important to call attention to the fact that an inexhaustible store of carbolem is obtainable from common chalk, which contains carbonic acid equal to half its weight, and can, therefore, produce twice its volume of carbolem. The progress made in developing the invention will be duly recorded as opportunity offers.

RE-CARBONISING OF BURNED STEEL.—By a remarkably simple process it has been found that burned steel—hitherto all but useless so far as reconvertible is concerned—can be re-carbonised in a few minutes, and cast-steel welded by heating with the greatest ease, and the quality of good or even inferior steel much improved. It may be said that after steel is burned and made into any article, its future commercial value for any other purpose is lost, but by means of mineral carbon it can be easily utilised and again made up. This is the system now introduced by Messrs. Jenkins and Co., of the Radford Carbon Works, Nottingham, and which a few days since we had fully explained to us. Mineral carbon is in a shaly or stone of great susceptibility, having a most decided affinity for steel, and when the latter is put to a certain heat and applied to the stone it is readily impressionable, and can then be re-used, for the hot steel forces its way into the stone, and on being again put into the fire it becomes highly carbonised, and can then be welded into any shape required. It is then superior to a great deal of steel, and, like the diamond-drill, it will almost cut anything it comes in contact with—being, in fact, almost a pure carbon, although in what may be termed a rough state. Steel so touched is well adapted for any description of castings, cutlery, or colliery and engineers' tools, especially where great hardness is required. Steel, on being re-burnt as at present, will fly about in all directions, but by adopting the process we have alluded to with a welding heat a fine quality of metal is produced equal to what the old material was in its original state.

The system has been tried in South Yorkshire, and we are glad to find with the most satisfactory and gratifying results, for by means of the carbon cast-steel has been welded by a welding heat with the greatest ease—a matter of no small importance to all persons connected with the steel trade of the country, and of which Sheffield may be said to be the centre.

CAUTION TO MINE MANAGERS AND AGENTS.—George Henry Hill was charged by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the Inspector of Mines for East and North Lancashire, on Aug. 19, at the Bacup Petty Sessions, with having on July 27 neglected to sign, and have reports made and signed, with reference to the state of the ventilation, roof, &c., in the Rock View Colliery, near Shawforth, of which he is manager, as required by the Mines Act. Having pleaded guilty, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5*l.* and costs. He was further charged with neglecting to enter in the mine register the names, ages, residence, and date of employment of two boys under 16 years of age employed below ground, and was fined for each name 2*l.* 10*s.* and costs, making a total of 10*l.* and costs. Mr. Charles Holden, Bolton, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dickinson, and gave particulars of the charges against the defendant. He said Mr. Dickinson was at the colliery in consequence of two men being suffocated, when he found that the register was not properly kept. Mr. Hill had promised to keep the books better in future. Mr. Dickinson was not disposed to press the charge rigorously, but, of course, it was important that the books should be kept in a proper manner.

COAL IN GERMANY.—Judging from a statement in a Berlin trade report, there is little probability of an advance in German coal prices taking place for some time to come. It appears that the other day the management of the Berlin, Potsdam, and Magdeburg Railway submitted to competition an order for the supply of about 20,000 tons of coal during the first six months of next year. Tenders amounting to upwards of 1,000,000 tons, or considerably more than fifty times the quantity required, were returned at prices which are described as being considerably below even current quotations.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The production of pig in the United States last year was 2,868,278 tons as compared with 2,854,558 tons in 1872. The productive power of the Great Republic in the matter of pig-iron is now estimated at 4,500,000 tons per annum. A contract has been let for the iron required for the American Centennial buildings. The contract has been let to Messrs. A. P. Roberts and Co., of the Pencoyd Ironworks, which are situated on the Schuylkill river, near Manayunk, and within a short distance of the Centennial grounds. The anthracite coal movement of Pennsylvania to July 25 this year amounted to 10,418,533 tons; this total presents a decrease of 558,783 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1873. The bituminous coal movement of Pennsylvania to July 25 this year amounted to 1,762,719 tons against 1,715,681 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. Foreign steel rails are quoted at New York at \$90 per ton. The advices from Pittsburgh and other centres of the American iron trade are hopeful as to the future.

COPPER MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The YUDANAMUTANA AND BLINMAN MINES.—Although the large amount expended by the shareholders upon these mines may well have disheartened them to some extent, the opinion is almost universal amongst both shareholders and debenture-holders, that the property is a good one; and but for the misapprehension very largely prevailing, that the director who had most confidence in the concern, and who had, therefore, embarked very largely in it, was desirous of acquiring the entire property for himself to the prejudice of his co-shareholders, the winding-up of the company would not have been thought of. However, the resolutions for winding up and appointing liquidators have now been passed and confirmed, and the trustees for the debenture-holders have ordered the property to be sold by auction in a month; so that all that can now be done is for those interested to co-operate, form a syndicate in the meantime for purchasing the mine, plant, &c., and obtain the property at the sale upon the lowest terms possible, subsequently forming a new company to take it over at (say) 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. advance upon cost, and to provide the requisite working capital. This would well compensate those forming the syndicate to purchase, and by giving shareholders and bondholders in the old company priority in the subscription would enable them to reassume, as they would, no doubt readily do the position of shareholders without present encumbrances and the supposed personal influence. It is understood that Mr. Lefaux is exerting himself to carry out this arrangement, and it may be hoped that both shareholders and debenture-holders will cordially assist him, since the adoption of some such scheme would obviously be to the interest of all parties. The Yudanamutana Mine, and 10 surrounding mineral sections, comprise 870 acres, and are held on leases, granted by the colonial Government, for 14 years from Oct. 1, 1871, at rents amounting to 108*l.* 15*s.* in the aggregate. The valuable character of this mine is established by men of practical experience, whose testimony on oath, before a Committee of the House of Assembly at Adelaide, exhibits undoubted evidence of the amazing resources of the property, while practically this evidence is corroborated by all subsequent observers. Large quantities of rich ore can be promptly procured at a comparatively small cost, and an energetic recourse to smelting on the spot (for which wood can be readily procured at a reasonable rate) would constitute this a lucrative property. The well-known Blinman Mine comprises 400 acres in five sections, granted by three indenture leases by the Colonial Government for 14 years from Oct. 1, 1871, at rents amounting in the aggregate to 50*l.* The Blinman comprises dwellings, houses, stamping-mills, offices, smelting works, including furnaces. Such of the fixed plant and portions of plant as are now in the possession of the vendors on the mines and in its present condition will be sold with the mines. The mine is opened by several shafts, and by galleries extending therefrom. The ore left in the scope, and now available, is considerable. The sinkings and adit are now in paying mineral, and water has been struck in the sulphate of copper ore in the bottom. There are enormous heaps of low-class ore at bank fit for dressing up to a higher percentage for smelting or shipment. The Blinman has produced and sold about 250,000*l.* worth of copper during its period of working, and it is estimated that with proper appliances, at an outlay under 10,000*l.* it would become a steady dividend-paying mine for a long series of years. The new company, if formed, will thus be able to acquire a very promising property, in thoroughly going order, and upon highly favourable terms, so that there would certainly appear to be unusual chances of success.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 27.—The condition of the tin market continues of a very encouraging character. It is now abundantly evident that the true reason, as we at the time hinted, of the recent drops in the standard was the fact of the stocks in the hands of the smelters being small, and their desire, if possible, to bring them up by drawing into their hands some of the comparatively large stocks on the mines. This in effect failed, and the result is that although the official rise in the standard last week was only 2*l.*, yet within a day or two after it was announced purchases were being made, and that readily, at 2*l.* and even 3*l.* above the quoted figures. There is something to complain of in this, not, of course, as regards the rise in the standard, but in the fact that it is not stated at its proper figure. We rarely fail to have full quotations of drops; there is even more reason why we should have full quotations of advances. Outside shareholders have, to a certain extent, to look to these points in estimating the value of their property, and they should have all the information possible.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society is being held this week. A detailed account of its contents, so far as they specially affect the mining interest of the county, will be found in another column; but it may here be noted that two of the exhibits are of such high merit that they would quite suffice to redeem the show in the mechanical section from the charge of barrenness, were anyone inclined to prefer it. We refer to Mr. Darlington's Rock-Borer, and Mr. King's Magnetic Ore Separator. The rock-borer is the simplest ever made, the most portable, the least likely to get out of order, and thoroughly efficient. One great reason of its simplicity is the fact that the attempt to give automatic action to the feed gear is abandoned—that is worked by hand by the man who directs the boring operation; and, as there must be such a man, it will be seen that while there is this gain in simplicity there is no loss in economy. The boring man may as well feed as look on. The magnetic ore separator is based upon the principle that certain ores become magnetic when heated, and can then be separated with ease from those that are not so. The system is in operation in the Isle of Man, and the judges recommend it for the *Mining Journal* prize of 5*l.* for the best paper on the adaptation of mining methods in use in other districts to Cornwall and Devon.

The opening remarks of Mr. A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., the president of the coal question, were of great importance; he gave cogent reasons for holding that the normal price of coal in the future must rule considerably higher than it has in the past, and thus enforce the necessity of stricter economy in its use. His view, and it is the right one, is that not only should the engines keep up to the old duty of 30 years ago—the duty of 60,000*l.* per bushel—but that

modern improvements should enable them to exceed it. It is not too much to say in this matter we are behind.

The Cornwall and Devon Miners' Association met yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Pendarves, when a satisfactory report of the actual work done by the society was presented by Mr. Kitto. It was observed with regret that neither Mr. Hunt, F.R.S., Dr. Foster, nor the hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. Collins, were able to be present. Two of the most interesting papers were read by two of Dr. Foster's brothers; by Mr. P. Foster "On the Coal of Italy," and by Mr. Ernest Foster "On the Mineral Deposits of Colorado."

The traffic over the system of the Cornwall Minerals Railway is stated to be steadily increasing, though the full effect of the output of the iron mines at Perran has yet to be felt. At these mines which, by the way, are now under North Country management, and are being conducted with the greatest vigour, some important additional discoveries have recently been made. The rates of carriage on the new lines being considerably higher than that on the Cornwall line has been much objected to. But those who have the railway in hand are very good business men. They know that the question is railway against horse carriage—not two competing railways—and that there are important questions of subsidiary advantage beyond cheapening of carriage in more rapid development and the like.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 27.—There has been a large number of vessels in the river during the past week, many large ones, both sailing and steamers, and very considerable shipments of all kinds of coal have been made. The demand, however, for steam coal, first and second class, has been stronger than for other sorts. The demand for house coal continues only moderate, and gas coal is more enquired for, but small coal and manufacturing coal are quite a drug, and stocks continue to accumulate. The coke trade continues to be entirely devoid of spirit, and prices are still drooping. The import trade into the Tyne especially has been on a large scale, heavy quantities of Esparto ore of various kinds and timber have been landed. The accommodation at Tyne Dock is now quite insufficient for the constantly increasing trade, and a great extension it is expected will be commenced with at an early period by the North-Eastern Railway Company.

A special council meeting of the Durham Miners' Association was held on Saturday, when every lodge of miners in the county was represented, and the question of a proposed reduction of 20 per cent. was fully discussed, and the result unanimously arrived at was that they would not submit to any reduction, and that they could not see any substantial reason for that proposed by the coalmasters. Mr. Crawford was not present at the meeting, owing to illness.

The Iron Trade continues firm, and prices for most descriptions of iron have a rising tendency. At Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, there was a brisk enquiry for foundry iron, and prices were stiffer. For No. 3, for which the demand was not so pressing, the general quotation was 69s. per ton. The prices of all kinds of iron are being more equalised. In the finished iron trade there is a good enquiry. Most of the engineering works and foundries, &c., are extremely busy. Messrs. Blair and Co., of Stockton, who have earned a great reputation for the manufacture of compound marine engines, have orders which will keep this large establishment in full swing until the spring of next year.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Aug. 26.—The Warrant Market has been exceedingly dull during the past week. The opening price on Wednesday was 88s., from which point a gradual decline took place until on Monday forenoon 80s. was accepted, but at this point the price rallied, and 82s. was freely paid that afternoon. Yesterday the tone was rather dull, and business was done from 81s. 6d. to 80s. 6d., closing with sellers at that price, and buyers offering at 80s. 3d. To-day the market shows a steady tone, with little change in prices, closing nominally 81s. The prices of makers' iron are all lower, as will be seen from the subjoined quotations:—

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G.M.B. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	87s. 6d.	78s. 0d.
Garthris ditto	110 0	87 0
Coltness ditto	112 0	90 0
Summerlee ditto	107 6	82 0
Carnbroe ditto	94 0	82 0
Monkland ditto	90 0	80 0
Clyde ditto	90 0	80 0
Govan, at Broomfield ditto	90 0	80 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	112 6	87 6
Calder ditto	111 0	87 6
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	95 0	82 0
Edginton ditto	87 0	78 0
Dalmellington ditto	88 0	80 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	100 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	107 6	—
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	90 0	80 0
Bar iron	£10 0	—
Nail rods	10 0	—

	Tons	10,018
Week ending Aug. 23, 1873	7,813	
Week ending Aug. 23, 1874	2,400	
Decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	146,818	
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—		
For the week ending Aug. 22, 1874	2,500	
For the week ending Aug. 23, 1873	2,495	
Increase	5	
Total increase for 1874	35,007	

Holders of Pig-Iron—under the depressing influences of an increasing production—have become hasty sellers. Wise enough to perceive that while the make was limited to 70 furnaces they could hold to advantage, but now that some 110 furnaces are in blast, with a limited demand iron is likely to sink rapidly to a lower level, they have embraced the earliest opportunity of recouping themselves before prices fall further. In these circumstances makers' iron is becoming more plentiful; but although there are still deliveries ex store, it is expected that there will be shortly a return to storing. The average price of iron during the first seven months of last year shows how much has been lost to the mining interest this year, apart from the cessation of labour through strikes. A careful comparison of values in the months indicated shows the following results:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
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1874. 104s. 3d., 95s. 0d., 97s. 2d., 105s. 9d., 105s. 9d., 105s. 9d., 105s. 9d.
1873. 108 9, 107 11, 101 8, 117 7½, 114 8, 110 10½, 109 2

With prices thus declining, were it not for the advanced period of the year we might have reasonably hoped that the foreign demand would have improved, but fears are entertained by dealers here that the reduction has come too late in the year to be immediately available; but, together with an abundant harvest, they think the foundation will be laid for a hopeful opening of 1875.

The tendency to dulness in the Bar-Iron Trade is rather deepening, and works are only doing a limited business. In a number of the shipyards "squads" are being paid off nearly every week, and the year has the appearance of closing very quietly. All the departments of the Finished Iron Trade are rather contracting operations, and hands are being paid off. And this is the case with makers eager for work at barely remunerative prices. Anything that is offering is limited in amount, and at special prices, the quotations, even with the last reduction, being under sold. There are enquiries for 3500 tons of water-pipes for Dundee here, but it is said they will not be placed till nearer the end of the year, in the hope that they will be bought under present rates.

The coal shipments of the week are returned as 47,909 tons, against 51,445 tons in the same week last year. Coals of all kinds are now plentiful, and with low prices not much impetus has been given to trade. This is being accounted for by the contraction of commerce throughout the world.

With the exception of the Fife and Clackmannan colliers, the miners are pretty quiet, and in some districts have taken to distributing the Union and strike funds. In a letter addressed to a contemporary on the latter topic Mr. Alexander Macdonald says:—"Most people will have seen it paraded in the columns of the daily papers that several of the mining districts of Scotland have broken up emanated from the colliery offices we could understand it. We have only time to say at this moment 'at the proposers of such actions will bitterly regret it, unless they have had the promise of a long-sleeved shirt. In some of the very districts

that have done this the state of the pits was fearful. They now virtually say to the employer—Do so again. We ask the men also—Could they break up their funds when they expect others to interest themselves in such as them?" To distribute the funds amongst the contributors is, perhaps, the best use they could be put to at any time, but more especially when they are in want of the very funds which they had foolishly put out of their reach. From this fact the Fife and Clackmannan miners should take warning, as, in the present state of supply and demand, they can have little hope of realising an enhanced wage by a strike.

The movements in metal and mine stock are unimportant during the last eight days, no doubt in sympathy with the fall in coal and metals. Shotts being the greatest sufferer, which has been partially recovered. Tharsis letter, as also Marbella, Monkland, Caradon, Merry and Cuninghame (Limited), and Pyrites; others weaker, and generally in a decline. At a meeting of Merry and Cuninghame (Limited) an arrangement with the vendors, by which their 3 per cent. guarantee for 10 years is given up on the part of the company, in consideration of 150,000l. in fully paid-up shares and concessions made by the vendors, was agreed to. It is stated that the liquidators of the Blochairn Iron Company, whose appointment was confirmed at the general meeting held on Friday last, have resolved to call up the balance of 15l. per share unpaid on capital account, making a total paid of 50l. per share. This has been brought about by the suspension of Messrs. Hannay and Sons.

The Glasgow Coal and Colliery Company (Limited) has been formed, with a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 1l. each, and a first issue of 25,000 shares is now offered for subscription. The company has been formed to raise capital among consumers of coal for the acquisition of collieries by purchase or on lease, and otherwise obtaining coal at moderate prices. The nominal capital has been fixed at 50,000l.; but is expected that the first issue of 25,000l. will produce sufficient funds for the successful development of the objects at present in view. Favourable arrangements have been made to secure the output of several working collieries till such time as the company possesses its own pits.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

Since my last report the amount of business done in this market has been very small, and the variations in prices are for the most part quite unimportant. A serious fall may, however, be pointed out in Shotts Iron shares from 79 last week to 70 now, for which the fall in the pig-iron market from 88s. to 80s. does not seem a sufficient explanation, as if it were why have not the other iron shares suffered likewise? Another fall in the Bank rate to 3½ per cent. to-day. The effect of this as yet (12.40 P.M.) on the Mining and Mineral Share Market is nil, excepting Tharsis, which are better, at 24½ to 25. Cheap money and an abundant harvest (in which the reports from all quarters concur) are, however, influences bound to make themselves felt sooner or later in raising prices. The copper market appears to be very firm, and higher if anything. Lead unchanged. Tin lower. Coal quiet, supply very plentiful. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:—

On Thursday last, as mentioned at the close of my last week's circular, the reduction in the Bank rate firm the market, and the amount of business done was greater and at better prices than on Wednesday. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 64s. and closing at that price. Emma shares firm, done at 35s. 6d., closing buyers 35s.; sellers, 35s. 6d. Glasgow Caradon shares lower, done at 28s., and sellers over; buyers at 27s. 6d.; this price includes the interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum (1s. per share), payable on Sept. 15. Huntington shares firm, done at 53s., closing 53s. to 54s. The depressed state of these shares for some time past is stated to be owing to sales by "bears." The secretary has gone out to Canada to push on some of the works. Several cargoes are also said to have arrived. Lochore and Capledrae still 8 to 8½. Marbella shares good, done at 99s. 6d.; then 100s., closing 100s. Merry and Cuninghame shares also improved, and done as high as 69s., with buyers over; sellers at 68s. 6d. Monkland ordinary quiet, done at 80s., and closing so. Niddrie Coal Company shares slightly better, done at 42s., and sellers at that price at the close; buyers at 41s. 6d. Tharsis shares good, done at 24½ and 13-16ths, and closing steady at those prices; new shares unchanged. Young's Paraffin shares firmer, now buyers at 5½, sellers remaining at 6. Scottish Wagon Company shares higher; buyers at 11½, sellers asking 12; the new shares done at last price, 21s. These new shares at 21s. (11l. for 10l. worth) are evidently a better bargain than the old ones at 12. Chillington Iron shares firmer, at 6½ to 6¾.

On Friday the market was very idle. Benhars, 14½ to 14¾. Canadian Copper Pyrites good, done at 63s. 6d., closing 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. Emma shares rather lower, done at 35s. 6d., then 35s., closing 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Glasgow Caradon shares also lower, 27s. to 27s. 6d. Glasgow Port Washington shares lower, a small lot, done at 35s., then 34s., closing 33s. 6d. to 34s. Flagstaff shares, 3½ to 3¾; the market for these has evidently resumed its usual position—i.e., a wide margin. The above quotations are equal to 32½, 37½, for a transaction of 100 shares, which is very unsatisfactory. Huntington shares good, done at 54s. 6d., closing 54s. 6d., 55s. 6d., these shares will likely improve as the settlement approaches. Lochore and Capledrae, 8 to 8½; Marbella slightly better, 5 1-16ths to 5¼. Merry and Cuninghame shares done at 69s. 6d., and closing so. The second annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in Glasgow to-day—Mr. Merry, the chairman, presiding. The report was adopted, and a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum declared. Mr. John Sterling, of Kippendale (chairman of the North British Railway), was re-elected a director, and Mr. Thomas Hill, of Merrylie (chairman of the Caledonian Railway) appointed a director of the company. After the meeting an extraordinary one was held, as announced, Sir Robert Napier presiding. A resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, that in consideration of 150,000l., in fully paid-up shares, and other concessions, the company gives up the lien on the 300,000l. in "B" debentures, pledged by the vendors as a guarantee for a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for 10 years from 1872. The vendors held that the above guarantee applied to only the amount of 3l. 10s., which had been called up on the 10l. shares at the time, of which, however, there appears to be some difference of opinion. Though involving the discharge of the guarantee for a 10 per cent. dividend, this compromise holds out many advantages to the company, which are very fully described in the report. However, when the company can pay 10 per cent. in the present depressed state both of the iron and coal trades it will, doubtless, be able to discharge it. As yet it has had no effect on the prices of the shares. Monkland ordinary lower, sellers at 80s., buyers 79s., Peruvian Nitrate offered at 5½, being 2½ per cent. of a discount, buyers at 4½. Tharsis fall, and rather lower, done at 24½, closing 24½ to 24¾. Young's Paraffin done at 6.

On Saturday almost no business was done. Arniston Coal Company offered at 2s. 6d. per share premium; Chillington Iron firm, done at 6½. The particulars of the Glasgow Caradon Copper Company's last sale of ore now appear—235 tons, realising 1164l. This is an average of 99s. per ton, and less both in the total amount and the average price than the two last sales, but will doubtless compare favourably with sales at this time last year. Russia Copper Company quoted at 2½, being 5s. higher, but no business done. Most of the shareholders will very likely have given up all hopes of the 20 per cent. dividend mentioned in the prospectus; it was stated there that "these remarkable mineral and agricultural properties had been in the family of the late Lieut.-General M. W. Paschkeff for upwards of a century; it is a pity, so far as the thing has yet gone, that they did not keep them for another century. The pig-iron and coal markets have been heavy this week, and in iron the increased make is now being felt, and holders of warrants are pressing sales, 83s. to 84s. being the prices at the close of this week's business, or a reduction of 4s. since Monday. Coal is also tending downwards. During the week the prospectus of three new limited companies have been issued—first, The Glasgow Coal and Colliery Company (capital 50,000l. in 1l. shares) to acquire collieries by purchase, or on lease, and otherwise obtaining coal at moderate prices; second, The Desmide Mining Company (capital 30,000l. in 1l. shares), to develop the Aberglarm Mines, Aberdeenshire, said to contain lodges of silver-lead; third, The Northern Welsh Slate Company (capital 35,000l. in 10l. shares), to acquire the Chnarel Fawr Slate Quarries, situated in the centre of the Bangor slate range, said to be by far the best in Wales.

On Monday the market was quite neglected. Benhars lower, offered at 14½, buyers 14. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 63s. 6d., closing 63s. to 64s. Emma shares firm, 35s. to 35s. 6d. Glasgow Caradon done at 27s., closing 26s. 6d. to 27s. Flagstaffs rather better, 3½ to 4. Glasgow Port Washington have advanced, done at 34s., closing 34s. to 35s. Huntington, 54s. to 55s. Marbella, 5 to 5 1-16ths. Lochore and Capledrae, 8 to 8½. Merry and Cuninghame quiet, done at 69s., 69s. 6d., and 70s., closing 69s. to 69s. 6d. Monkland ordinary done at last price—80s.; closing 79s. to 80s. Guaranteed Preference lower, offered at 8, buyers 7½. Niddrie Coal Company 6d. lower, done at 41s. 6d. Omoa and Cleland, 67s. to 69s. Shotts Iron offered at a reduction of 4l., being 70s. to 75s. The pig-iron market has had another fall to-day down to 81s., closing about 82s. Tharsis steady, done at 24½, 11-16, and ¾, closing 24½ to 24¾. New shares, 17½ to 17¾. Sulphur is said to be procurable in Iceland in very large quantities at 31s. per ton cheaper than Spanish; on that account the market for it is dull, and market further depressed. An important telegram from the Committee of the Committee of Inspection at Adelaide has been received by the directors of the company in London to-day, saying: "Valuable discovery Kurilla lode. Oxides. Highly satisfactory." In these circumstances the 15 per cent. guaranteed preference shares of the company (1l. each, ranking *pari passu* with the ordinary shares in all dividends above that amount) should be worth buying, so long as they are to be had at the present price. I have always had a good opinion of these shares, and I don't see a better progressive mining investment at the present time. U.S. Rolling Stock done at 13, being 1 higher.

On Tuesday (being Contango-day) not much business was done, but the market was generally steady. Benhars done at 14½, closing 14½ to 14¾; Canadian copper pyrites, 63s. to 64s.; Emma done at 35s., closing 35s. to 36s.; Flagstaffs, 3½ to 4; Glasgow Caradon quiet, 26s. 6d. to 27s.; the new shares were slightly better—at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Huntington, 54s. to 55s.; Kapunda unchanged, offered at 5s.; Lochore and Capledrae, 8 to 8½; Marbella done at 101s., closing 5 to 5 1-16th; Merry and Cuninghame done at 69s., and closing about that price; Monkland ordinary unchanged, 79s. to 80s.; Niddrie Coal Company done at 41s. 6d.; Omoa and Cleland lower, being sellers at 68s., buyers at 69s. Scottish Australian firm, buyers at 1½; those shares are well and firmly held. The past half-year's profit is expected to be good. Shotts, other 2l. low, offering 73s., buyers remaining at 70. The pig-iron market has been very flat to-day, closing 80s. to 80s. 6d. Tharsis firm at 24 13-16ths, 24½, 24 13-16ths, and 24¾, closing 24½ to 24 13-16ths. Yorke Peninsula unchanged; the favourable telegram, however, seems to have brought forward some buyers. The rates of continuation were as follows:—Contangoes, 3d. on C. C. Pyrites; 1½d., 2d., 2½d. on Emma; 1d. on Glasgow Caradon; 2d. on Port Washington; 3d., 2d. on Huntington; 1½d. on Marbella; 2½d. on Monkland; 9s., 6d. on Tharsis new even; Omoa and Cleland backardations: 6d., 4½d. on Merry and Cuninghame; 5s. on Shotts; 9d. 6d. on Tharsisold. These rates are much about the same as last time, excepting Pyrites and Emma, which are both slightly higher. The making up prices this account, compared with those of last account, show a fall of 10s. in Benhars, 5s. in Emma, 1s. in Port Washington, 4. 6d. in Huntington, 1s. in Merry and Cuninghame, 6d. in Monkland, 6d. in Shotts, 12s. 6d. in Young's Paraffin. A rise of 2s. 6d. in C. C. Pyrites, 1s. in Glasgow Caradon, 1s. 3d. in Marbella, 7s. 6d. and 8s. respectively in Monkland Iron, Omoa, and Cleland, and 8s. 6d. and 8s. respectively in Tharsisold and new shares.

On Wednesday the market was very quiet, and the variations in

prices quite unimportant. The new account for settlement (Sept. 16) opened to-day. Arniston Coal Company offered at 4s. 6d., being 1s. 6d. per share premium. Benhars done at 14½ for cash, closing 14½ to 14¾. Cairnstable Gas Coal offered at 5½. Canadian Copper Pyrites slightly lower, 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. Emma steady, done at 35s. 6d., closing 35s. to 36s. Flagstaffs, 3½ to 4. Glasgow Caradon are now quoted ex div., the price being 26s. for the old shares and 17s. 3d. for the new. The fall in these shares from 29s., cum div., to 26s., ex div., after so satisfactory a dividend being declared, appears strange. It has doubtless been caused either by parties who had bought some time before, not with the idea of holding, but in the expectation of a dividend being announced and the shares rising, and then selling out at a profit, or by some of those who held the shares, and desired or required to realise them, waiting until it was known whether an interim dividend was to be paid at present or not, and, if it was, expecting to realise their shares to greater advantage; and the shares might fairly enough have been expected to rise a little on the declaration of such a dividend at the present time, as it must not only be viewed as satisfactory in itself, but as showing confidence in the results to be attained in the remainder of the current year's operations. From one of these causes, then, or perhaps both, more of the shares are put upon the market at present than there is any demand for; hence the fall, and a rise will frequently be noticed in some stock or other when it is expected that something favourable is going to be announced, and when it is really announced the stock falls, even when the news is quite as favourable as could be expected, simply on account of parties realising their profits. It appears to me that on this account the present is a good time for those who have any idea of going into these shares to do so with advantage to themselves, as there is every chance of their improving shortly. A similar fall and recovery might be instanced lately in the railway market. Owing to the Highland Agricultural Society's show being held at Inverness this year large increases were expected in the traffic receipts of the Highland Railway Company, and parties who held that stock, and intended to sell, on that account held off doing so till the good traffics should be known; others, again, bought some time before, simply with the idea of selling it at a better price to parties who might be induced to buy by the good traffics, and for the first-named cause the stock was very scarce for a good time before the show. On the increase coming out, nearly the sum of 30000l., quite an unexpectedly large amount, the stock fell, and even became flat, but now it is recovering. Perhaps the same may not occur with Glasgow Caradon, as there is a vast difference between railway stock and mining shares; but those interested will easily see many points of resemblance between the two cases. I may mention the dividend to be paid just now is exactly the same as last year's at this time—10 per cent. per annum; and they were both interim, so that it does not compare with a 15 per cent. dividend, as some suppose. Port Washington good, done at 39s., closing 39s. to 40s. Huntington wanted at 55s., sellers at 55s. Marbella, 5 to 5 1-16. Merry and Cuninghame are now quoted ex div. of 3s. 6d. per share; business done at 65s., closing 65s. to 66s., so that, taking the dividend into account, the price is quite unaltered. Omoa and Cleland, 66s. to 68s. A small lot in Shotts at 70; this is the first transaction in these shares for a long time. Tharsis steady, done at 24½ and 24 13-16, and closing at these prices; new shares 17½ to 17¾. We do not hear so much now as we did 12 months since regarding the peat fuel companies. The changed state of the coal trade is doubtless the cause of this, and it is probable, so long as it remains in anything like its present state, and seeing the greater perfection coal-cutting machines are gradually being brought to, that this description of enterprise will not attract much attention. My quotations for Dumfries and Highland Peat Fuels (par in each case) are quite nominal. In regard to the South of Scotland Peat Fuel Company, I learn that, at a meeting held in Dumfries this week of the shareholders, the directors are authorised "to dispose of such a quantity of the shedding as they think proper to liquidate the debt of the company (8000l.), and to take such other steps as they think necessary to carry it on or wind it up." It is to be hoped the other companies are in a better state. Subjoined will be found the latest prices:—

COAL, IRON, STEEL.				Latest price.
Amount of share.	Amount paid up.	Name.		
£10	4	Arniston Coal (Limited)	4	14½
10	10	Benhars Coal (Limited)	10	14
100	55	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	A.	5½
10	5	Cairnstable Gas Coal (Limited)	5	5½
10	10	Chillington Iron (Limited)	10	6½
32	20	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	22½	22½
10	3	Fife Coal (Limited)	3	5½
10	6	Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited)	30s.	30s.
10	10	Doitto All paid	6	6
10	10	Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	6½	6½
10	10	Marbella Iron (Limited)	101s.	101s.
10	3½	Merry and Cuninghame (Limited)	65s.	65s.
10	10	Doitto All paid	8½	8½
10	10	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	80s.	80s.
10	10	Doitto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	8	8
100	100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Ironworks pref. (Limited)	40	40
10	2	Niddrie Coal (Limited)	41s. 6d.	41s. 6d.
10	4	Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	68s.	68s.
50	50	Shotts Iron	70	70
10	4	Doitto New, issued at 2½ premium	6½	6½
COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.				
10	7	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	53s.	53s.
10	10	Doitto All paid	6½	6½
10	7	Cape Copper (Limited)	26½	26½
5	5	Drake Walls Tin and Copper	5	5
2	2	Dunsmuir Wheel Phosphorus (Limited)	15s.	15s.
1	1	East Black Craig Lead (Limited)	25	25
1	1	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	26s.	26s.
1	15s.	Doitto New	17s. 3d.	17s. 3d.
10	8	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	68s.	68s.
—	1	Islay Lead (Limited)	1	1
26s.	23s.	Kapunda Copper (Limited)	5s.	5s.
4	4	Panellio Copper Mining (Limited)	25s.	25s.
10	4	Rio Tinto (Limited)	7½	7½
10	10	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	48s.	48s.
1	1	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	13½	13½
1	5s.	Doitto New	13	13
10	10	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	24½	24½
10	7	Doitto New	17½	17½
1	1	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	4s.	4s.
1	—	Doitto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference 2s. 6d. pm.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
GOLD, SILVER.				
1	1	Australasian Gold Mines Investment (Limited)	1	1
20	20	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	1½	1½
10	10	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	3½	3½
5	5	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1½	1½
OIL.				
10	7	Dalmey Oil (Limited)	4½	4½
5	5	Middlethian Mineral Oil (Limited)	4	4
10	8	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	4	4
10	8½	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited)	6	6
MISCELLANEOUS.				
10	10	Dumfries Peat Fuel (Limited)	10	10
10	10	Highland Peat Fuel (Limited)	10	10
25	25	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding	25	25
20	7½	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	4	4
10	10	Railway Access	14	14
10	10	Doitto Preference, 1875, Redeemable	9½	9½
10	10	Scottish Wagon Company (Limited)	11½	11½
1	1	Doitto New	21s.	21s.
20	20	United States Rolling Stock	13	13

Last day for this account Sept. 12; settling day, Sept. 16.
NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the same of the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.
Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Aug. 27.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 27.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is without much alteration as regards actual demand, but it is understood that more orders are in the market, and prices are, on the whole, a degree firmer. In the Finished Iron department sheets and plates continue to be the principal features of enquiry, the usual demand for hoops and other classes of produce on United States account being much below the average for the season. Strips are in better demand to meet the increasing requirements of the gas tube makers. Galvanised roofing sheets command a steadier enquiry on colonial account. Leading firms continue to quote on the basis of 12½ per ton for marked bars, but common bars are freely offered by substantial houses at 10l. 10s., hoops at 11l. 10s., and sheets (singles) and plates at 13l. per ton. With the exception of the sheet and plate mills, the finished ironworks of the district are only in partial operation. The pig-iron makers quote 3l. to 3l.

clared alteration has been made the course of quotations is altogether in favour of buyers. Forge coal is freely offered at 12s. per ton, and some orders have changed hands at a still lower figure. Cannon Chase coal is quoted 15s., 14s., and 13s. 6d. respectively, loaded into boats, and slack in the same districts is selling at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. The collieries throughout South Staffordshire are, with few exceptions, in very partial operation. There are sellers of coke and ironstone this week at decidedly easier rates.

Sandwell Park Colliery (104) shares are quoted 75s. sellers; Cannon and Huntington, 1 prem.; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7½; Chillington Iron, 5½; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 3½ dis.; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1½ dis.; Patent Shaft and Axle, 5½ prem.; Railway Carriage (Oldbury), 4½ prem.; and Staffordshire Wheel and Axle, 1½ prem.

The annual "races" at Walsall, and "wakes" at Darlaston, have this week very considerably interrupted industrial operations in those parts of the Black Country.

In North Staffordshire the Iron Trade is somewhat better than last described. Plate orders are, however, not abundant, although in some cases the mills are running nearly full time. The quotation for "Crown" bars remains at 10½ per ton, but very fair quality bars are to be had at 9½ to 9½ 15s. per ton. There is a steadier enquiry for pig-iron, but prices are for the present without alteration.

North Staffordshire, which has been a long time free from colliery explosions, has again been visited, the scene on this occasion being a pit of the Ubbertley Colliery, belonging to Messrs. J. Harp and Son, near Hanley. There are six pits on the colliery, and the accident happened in No. 5. The works are under the management of Mr. R. Harp, one of the proprietors, and a certified manager, and up to Monday the pit had been free from casualties. The workings in which mining had recently been going on were at a depth of 100 yards, where a seam of 2 ft. 4 in. coal was being got. Here five men, named Richard Wenmarsh, sen., Richard Wenmarsh, jun., John Williams, Edward Williams, his son, and Samuel Williams, his brother, descended to work at six o'clock on Monday morning. Half an hour later Mr. R. Harp, who was on the bank, heard a noise, which he knew but too well to be the report of an underground explosion, and at the same time a cloud of smoke rushed up the shaft. Before anything could be done above ground to ascertain the extent of what had happened below the manager noticed the rope shake, and taking it as a signal from beneath that the cage lowered, and presently it returned with Samuel Williams, the fireman, who fortunately was not seriously injured, and who brought tidings of the occurrence. In the meantime colliers from neighbouring pits and other volunteers hurried to the bank, and as soon as the ventilation had been restored a descent was made for the purpose of exploring for the four other men, and if possible of rescuing them. They were, unfortunately, buried beneath a mass of brickwork and rubbish, which had been dislodged by the explosion, and it was a work of great difficulty to reach them. The volunteers worked energetically, and soon after 10 o'clock came upon the body of young Wenmarsh, who was not much disfigured. Half an hour after the body of young Wenmarsh was reached, his hair was singed and his face blackened with the explosion. The other bodies were deeper buried, and were not recovered until late at night. The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained, but it is feared that some of the men were using naked lights, and had not taken the precaution to remove any gas which might have accumulated in the interval of non working since Saturday.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The monthly meeting of members was held at their rooms, the Exchange, Wolverhampton, on Monday. Mr. B. P. WALKER (president), was in the chair, and there were present Messrs. S. Watkins, W. H. Glennie, W. J. Davies, S. Fenn, J. Biggs, J. Hodgkins, J. Laxton, E. Phillips, and D. W. Lees (secretary). The meeting approved the suggestion of the council that there should be an excursion on an early day to Coalbrookdale, to visit ironworks and inspect the geology of the district, go to Buildwas Abbey, and the like; and the secretary was requested to make the necessary arrangements, the opinion of the meeting being that, under the guidance of Mr. Randall and other members residing thereabouts, a pleasant and profitable day might be spent.

The President then re-introduced the important question of the Expansion of Steam, upon which he made valuable additions to the paper that he read to the Institute a few meetings before. He (the President) dwelt mainly upon the great value and absolute necessity of the use of a steam indicator if engines were to be worked in anything like an economical and effective manner. He brought before the Institute the indicator of Mr. Richards, an American inventor, which he said was the best that had ever come under his notice. Mr. Walker illustrated the use of the instrument by diagrams which he drew as he spoke, and likewise showed diagrams kindly supplied by Mr. S. Watkins (consulting mechanical engineer), exhibiting the actual working of the indicator upon different engines. The information, it was explained, which the unerring automatic work of the indicator afforded surprised the people having the charge of the engines to which it had been applied, demonstrating in many cases great defects in the working which could otherwise hardly have been ascertained, and, further, that every one of the engines was burning three times as much fuel as it ought. Mr. Walker supplemented from his own experience how, by the use of this little tale, he had prevented the spending of sums of money upon engines that without his help would certainly have been entailed. The lucid observations of the speaker were warmly appreciated by the members. They seemed to leave but little doubt upon the minds of the meeting that 90 out of every 100 steam-engines in use in South Staffordshire are burning a vast quantity more fuel than is necessary for securing the power which is utilised.

Mr. WATKINS, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his valuable explanatory remarks, said it was now more evident than ever that there was an absolute necessity to economise coal. Due attention to expansion and the proper setting up and finishing of steam engines would effect this. At present two-thirds more coal than was needed was being consumed.—Mr. GLENNIE, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the accuracy of the President's conclusions, and the perspicuity of his exposition of the indicator. The members, he was sure, would all agree upon the importance of an indicator, and the necessity of its possession by everybody using steam-engines. There was no one who worked a steam-engine but should have an indicator in continual operation. It would unerringly show him when the steam in the cylinder was too weak, and heavy subsequent expenses. He (Mr. Glennie) thought that he knew something of indicators before, but he had that day added to his knowledge on the subject.

The proposition having been carried, the President in response said that, apart from its practical bearing, the subject deserved attention on purely scientific grounds. One of the great wants of the time was sounder scientific knowledge, which greatly facilitated practical learning, obviated to a certain extent liability to error, and opened a wider field for valuable discovery.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Charles Sparkes, Forest of Dean; Mr. David Vaughan, Walsley; and Mr. Isiah Wynne, Moseley Village. Another member was duly nominated, and the meeting was at an end.

BOILER INSPECTION AND ASSURANCE AT IRONWORKS AND COLLIERIES.

The twenty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Midland Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company was held on Wednesday, in Wolverhampton. This company, it will be remembered, was founded and is managed by the iron and coal masters of South Staffordshire and the Cleveland district. The operations during the past twelve years, it is very fair to assume, have prevented the sacrifice of many lives, and the destruction of much property; and it is highly gratifying to note the continued beneficent working of the concern. During the year there has been an increase of over 120 boilers, chiefly at ironworks and collieries, placed under the company's care, and there are now assured and inspected together 5597.

Mr. E. B. MARTEN (the head engineer) says in his report, which was adopted at the meeting:—

"There was no explosion among the boilers inspected without assurance. Among the assured boilers the casualties had not been serious, and have only led to the slight disabling of one person. The tubes of four boilers partially collapsed from shortness of water. The tube of a boiler which had been reported as too weak for its work, and requiring renewal, collapsed from end to end, without disturbing the boiler. Four other boilers were injured by accumulation of scale over the fire, or in feed-pipe. During the half-year there were made 8240 examinations of boilers, of which 1237 were internal, and 1169 in the flues; 42 engines were examined with the indicator, and 199 diagrams taken, and suggestions made with a view to greater economy of working. Records have been obtained of 41 boiler explosions during the first half of this year, causing the death of 44 and the injury of 112 other persons; the scene of 25 of these explosions was visited by the officers of this company. Of the exploded boilers 12 were used at collieries or mines, causing 2 deaths and 44 injured; 8 were at ironworks, and were more fatal, leading to 18 deaths and 29 injured. The most disastrous of the year was at a cotton mill; but the 21 explosions at mills of various kinds were not so fatal as usual, causing 20 deaths, with 42 cases of injury. Of the different descriptions of boilers the Lancashire and Cornish, internally fired, have exploded the most frequently, causing 25 deaths, with 47 injured. Only 4 plain cylinder boilers, externally fired, have exploded, causing 4 deaths and 39 injured. The other 16 boilers were of various kinds, and caused the death of 15 and the injury of 23 persons. The causes of the explosions have been various, 14 being from faults of construction, such as the want of stays or bad repair, causing the death of 13 and injury of 35; 10 from faults of working only to be discovered by inspection, such as corrosion, causing the death of 10 and injury of 37; and 17 from faults which could have been prevented by more careful attendance, such as overpressure, accumulation of mud and scale, or shortness of water, causing the death of 17 and injury of 40 persons. Many of the explosions have led to long enquiries and very much discussion, which has shown the usual tendency to look for far-fetched and mysterious causes for boiler explosions, rather than those more simple, such as boilers unsuited to the pressure, of inferior material and make, or allowed to get into bad condition, or carelessly tended. Four officers have endeavoured to constantly remember that the chief object of the company is to bring about greater safety as well as economy in the working of steam-boilers, and have done their utmost to assist those who have the anxious duty of working the boilers to do so with skill and intelligence, and notice a growing readiness in managers and attendants to avail themselves of the great benefits of the indicator to show how the steam is used, and in providing for internal and flue examinations, from which alone the real condition of a boiler can be reported on with accuracy."

It is satisfactory that the gentlemen who started this company,

to secure effective mutual yet independent inspection have not only attained this end, but have likewise made the concern profitable, notwithstanding that upon the purely inspection operations no profit is found to have been obtained upon the tariff of charges now current. Ten per cent. per annum was divided on Wednesday amongst the shareholders, and an addition was made to the reserve fund.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 27.—There is still no great change to be noticed in the Iron Trade, but makers are further strengthened in their hope that better times are about to be entered upon. There is, undoubtedly, a better enquiry for iron, but it is confined principally so far to foundry work. But there are indications that there is about to commence a renewal of activity in the rail trade. Orders are beginning to be given out for execution on account of South America and some parts of Europe where railways are to be laid down. Manufacturers are, therefore, beginning again to prepare for extended operations, and the work of re-lighting has commenced. The ironmasters cannot, however, yet enter into transactions with freedom, owing to the uncertain state of the labour market. They could not take contracts very far forward if they were offered to them, because they hardly know from one week to another whether they can depend upon their men. At the end of the month the reduction of 10 per cent. in the rate of wages which has been announced will take effect, and the probability is, though the men accept the drop, they will do so with considerable reluctance, and stoppages and disputes will mar the progress of trade. The prospects of the Tin-plate Trade appear a little better, but the make has still to be restricted.

There are fewer complaints in regard to the Coal Trade, business having increased considerably of late on account of the West Indies, and from the orders which have already been booked, and those expected, it is likely that the trade in that direction will be larger for some months to come. Prices, however, are slightly easier. There is also a better enquiry on home account.

At a conference of miners' representatives and coalmasters, held at Cardiff yesterday, to discuss the 10 per cent. reduction which has been announced, the drop was agreed to by the delegates, and it is understood they will advise all the colliers to accept it. The masters promise, however, that there shall be no further reduction in wages this year without a duly convened conference being held. It is hoped, therefore, that the strike, which was again impending, has been averted.

The report submitted to the Brynmawr Coal and Iron Company meeting showed that after paying all debenture interest, writing off all preliminary expenses, and setting aside 2000l. for depreciation of plant, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account was sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the preferred and deferred shares, and leave a balance of 274l. 15s. 3d. to be carried forward. The dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the Rhymney Iron Company annual meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. C. Smith in the chair), a dividend of 17. 10s. upon each 50l. and 9s. on each 15l. share was declared, payable on Sept. 12.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 27.—Mining operations in connection with the raising of lead ore in the Peak and other districts in Derbyshire continue of a steady character. About an average production has been the rule for some time past, and rarely is there anything startling heard as to new discoveries. The Coal Trade has been tolerably good for the season, although not by any means brisk. The Derbyshire colliers, however, are now in a more settled state than they have been for some time, and but few of them are now out of employment. Clay Cross is sending a fair tonnage to the metropolis, whilst a still larger quantity is being forwarded there from Langley Mill. The last-named place is rapidly increasing in size and importance, owing to its mineral wealth, and a very large addition is now being made to the house accommodation for the miners and ironworkers; indeed, along nearly the whole of the line of railway from Alfreton close upon Nottingham building operations on a large scale are being carried out. The new line of railway is finding employment for a considerable number of men, and when completed it will be the means of opening out several valuable mining properties. The Iron Trade both to the north and south of Chesterfield is in a tolerably good state, but there is not so much doing with Sheffield in pig by the leading makers. Near to Stanton we noticed some new furnaces being near completion. The Sheffield trades have undergone no change during the week, and, with the exception of the Bessemer works, but few are anything like busy, whilst others are working short time. The malleable casting establishment of the Messrs. Crowley is doing well, especially in some of those specialities for which the firm has a high reputation both at home and abroad. There is more doing in South Yorkshire in both house and steam coal for home consumption and exportation. The decision of the arbitrators with regard to the proposed 2½ per cent. reduction in the miners' wages, as was expected, has been given against the men. As this was a foregone conclusion, it has neither caused surprise or annoyance to those affected by it.

The directors and shareholders of the Frystone Coal Company met on Tuesday to congratulate each other on the finding of a new coal mine. The colliery is situated near to Frystone Park, on the estate of Lord Houghton. The first sod was turned on May 3, last year, by the Hon. R. Milnes, son of Lord Houghton. The Barneley bed of coal was reached on Saturday, at a depth of 180 yards. The seam is 4 ft. 6 in. thick. The noble lord was present, and congratulated the directors on the rapid progress that had been made in the works, and the success that had been achieved. Being situated close to the North-Eastern Railway on the one hand, and the River Aire on the other, and being the nearest colliery to the West Riding to the ports of Gouls and Hull, it has great facilities for disposing of its coal.

At a late hour this evening the result of the Miners' Arbitration in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire was published in a circular, signed by Mr. Lloyd Jones, on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Samuel Woffinden, and addressed to the Council of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association. Messrs. Jones and Woffinden have certainly entitled themselves to the thanks of the colliers, for the terms they have obtained, considering the state of trade, are excellent. The 2½ per cent. is absolutely conceded by the colliers as a reduction on wages, in addition to the 10 per cent. agreed to at Doncaster; but, through the exertions of the delegates, back wages are to remain untouched. The first reduction of the 12½ per cent. is to be taken on the next pay, and no further reduction or charge is to be made for three months.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Aug. 27.—The opinion expressed in our last report respecting the general feeling spoken of in a summary of the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Dean Forest, as published in the *Mining Journal* on Aug. 15, in reference to the commutation of Rights of Common, has received a remarkable proof and confirmation of its correctness on the occasion of a public meeting held in Cinderford Town Hall, on Friday. The meeting was ostensibly called to consider the report of the Parliamentary Committee, but when in session the occasion was adroitly diverted to political objects, such as returning thanks for support in votes given at the last election, laudation of the party, excuses for short comings, and attempts to bamboozle the honest men of progress, why such and such things should be done to the Government, and so on, and so forth. The speakers deluding themselves that the public sufficiently verdant to swallow anything that is delivered at a palaver. Most of the time having been consumed in political matters, scarcely any was left to the subject ostensibly given for calling the meeting, and the meeting has, therefore, been very generally looked upon in the district as a failure in relation to the labours and report of the Parliamentary Committee on Forest matters. The meeting, however, furnished a sort of field day to the chief speakers—Lord Fitzharding, Col. Kingscote, and the Chairman, Mr. W. Crawshaw. Several questions were put to the speakers towards the close of the meeting by two or three persons in the Hall, to which it was not convenient for the chief speakers to reply, on account of the awkwardness of not being able to reply satisfactorily. But it is to an undesigned coincidence which occurred in connection with this meeting that we wished to call attention—that is, the numerous muster of keepers of sheep which run the Forest, who, alarmed at the supposed prospect of losing commonage, had got up a numerous signed memorial against shutting up the Forest to exclude local graziers, but little was said or done for their consolation. The panic created amongst them, however, and their earnestly expressed wishes against the proposal, fully confirm the view we expressed last week in our report, that the general feeling in favour of commutation of common rights is limited to a very small number in the Forest, and that of the proprietary class. The enclosure of commons principle embodied in our legislation fully accords with the old maxim of "To him that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that that he hath." The proprietary class, as a rule, have had the making of our laws, and hence the law is that persons of property or freeholders shall have slices of land, or compensation, when commons are enclosed, others, although the families have dwelt on the spot for 20 generations, are, in the eye of the law, mere nobodies in such circumstances. Some of the Forest graziers have freeholds, but the majority, we believe, are not in such circumstances, and, therefore, the promptings of common sense and self-interest would assuredly lead such persons to oppose the shutting up the Forest against themselves, for having no freedom they would not be entitled to compensation. It is clear, therefore, that a partizan wrote the summary alluded to, who was blinded by class prejudice, and that "the wish was father to the thought." Such being the facts, we could not consistently allow such a statement to go forth unchallenged and uncontradicted.

Trade is still in a slack condition, although work has somewhat improved at the Cinderford furnaces, the men there, we understand, being again put upon full time. But at the pits generally, on the eastern side of the Forest, work remains much as it has been for some time past, but on the western side some two or three small works have come to a standstill through some misunderstanding about prices for cutting, ostensibly, though it is believed that other reasons have influenced the proprietors in the steps taken. From 200 to 300 men are affected by these stoppages. It is hoped, however, that a re-adjustment with the

men will be effected, or that an improvement in trade may render it advisable to again shortly enter upon active operations.

CHLORIDISING SILVER ORES—THE STETEFELDT FURNACE.

Since the introduction, five years ago, of the Stetefeldt furnace at the Nevada Land and Mining Company's mill at Reno it has been proved to require no essential changes in its construction, and no other invention for chloridising roasting of silver ores has been able to supersede it. The system of firing the furnace with gas generated from charcoal, or a mixture of charcoal and wood, as first applied in the furnace at the Manhattan mill, Austin, has, as Mr. C. A. Stetefeldt explains in an interesting communication to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, been discarded in all furnaces erected since 1873. Although this system gives excellent results, as shown by the Manhattan mill, where the furnaces have been in almost uninterrupted operation since July, 1870, it was found to be complicated, and requiring more care and attention than labourers in this country are generally willing to exercise. The heat is now supplied by burning wood in common fire-places, but an air-slit is arranged above the fire-bridge, in order to insure a perfect combustion, and to admit a surplus of oxygen for ores rich in sulphurets. In the feeding machine no change has been made. The principle of rubbing the ore through a punched screen seems to be the only one which answers the purpose. The next improvement contemplated in the furnace is a continuous mechanical discharge of the roasted ore. At present the ore is discharged by hand through a door at the bottom of the shaft. The objection to this is that during the operation too much cold air enters the furnace, and the ore falling at the time is not properly roasted, so that it is necessary to stop the feeding.

They are now constructing three sizes of furnaces—28 ft., 30 ft., and 35 ft. high, and 4½ ft., 5 ft., 5½ feet square respectively, the smallest size having one fire-place to the shaft and the others two. The average capacities of the furnaces are 20 tons, 30 tons, and 40 tons in 24 hours. When the ores are heavy sulphurets the capacity of each furnace would be considerably lessened. On the other hand, with ores containing only a slight percentage of sulphurets the capacity would be considerably increased. If ores carry no sulphurets, but contain the silver in combinations which will not amalgamate without chloridising roasting, it is essential to mix such ores with sulphurets, in order to effect a decomposition of the salt and a chlorination of the silver. The best effect is produced by mixing pyrites of iron; also sulphurous acid, generated by the burning of sulphur, introduced into the lower part of the shaft, gives good results. The materials required to build a Stetefeldt furnace of medium size, including dust-chambers, flue, chimney, and cooling-floor are:—Stone, 570 cubic feet for lower part of furnace and dust chambers; bricks, 160,000; fire-bricks, 1000; castings, including feeding-machine, 7500 lbs.; wrought-iron bolts and braces, 3500 lbs.; the total expenses of constructing the furnace, including dust chambers, flue, chimney, conveyors and elevators from battery, cooling-floor, and building to cover the whole, varies in Nevada and Utah from \$9000 to \$13,000. In the Eastern States a furnace could be erected for much less. Objections have been made to the cost of the furnace; but considering its great capacity, simplicity, economy, and good results, and the substantial manner in which it is constructed (indeed, so perfect is the plan, that only few and slight repairs will be needed during years of continuous use), the expense cannot be regarded as high. The expense of chloridising roasting 1 ton of silver ore, including the cooling of the same, will vary in Nevada from \$375, to 650 per ton, according to the grade of ore, capacity of furnace, price, of labour, salt, and fuel. The Stetefeldt Furnace Company licenses furnace rights under a royalty of 50 cents per ton on ores assaying below \$50 per ton, and a royalty of \$1 per ton on ores assaying above \$50 per ton. These royalties are commuted at reasonable figures, if the parties desire to do so.

Altogether 20 furnaces have been erected, of which 14 are in Nevada, three in Utah (the so-called Aikin furnace at the mill of Messrs. Walker Brothers, as well as that at the mill of the Shoebridge Company, having been licensed by the Stetefeldt Furnace Company), one in Colorado, and one in Mexico, and one in Australia. After several years of thorough working on the most varied ores of silver, it may be declared that the Stetefeldt furnace has, with one doubtful exception, given almost complete results, both to economy and the perfect chloridising roasting of those ores which require the process. The exception alluded to is that at the Stewart Silver Roasting Works at Georgetown, Colorado, which, after a series of changes and fruitless experiments, has been replaced by the old reverberatory furnaces; and it should be explained that Mr. Stewart had originally built an Airey furnace, which was a clumsy infringement of the Stetefeldt, and as the results were not satisfactory an attempt was made to convert it into a Stetefeldt; but the relative proportions of the altered furnace still deviated materially from the usual form, and as the Stetefeldt furnace, pure and simple, has not been erected or tried in Colorado, it is, therefore, still an open question whether or not it would, if properly constructed, give satisfactory results; for it is well known in similar cases that seemingly unimportant deviations bring about different results. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the ores in the vicinity of Georgetown are of a very peculiar character, and difficult to treat. In most of these ores, not only the sulphurets (galena, zinc-blende, and pyrites or copper and iron) are predominant over the gangue, but galena and zinc-blende are so intimately mixed that we should have to seek in this peculiarity an explanation of the cause of failure, should even a furnace of perfect construction treat these ores without satisfactory results. In this case the difficulty could be explained as follows:—If a particle of ore, consisting of zinc-blende and galena intimately mixed, is exposed to the oxydising and chloridising influence in the Stetefeldt furnace, sulphate and chloride of lead, both easily fusible, are formed, coating the particles of the argentiferous zinc-blende, and preventing their complete oxydation and the chlorination of the silver.

So far, the Stetefeldt furnace has only been used for the chloridising of silver ores, but is adapted as well for the treatment of all ores which require an oxydising roasting in a finely pulverised condition—as for instance, zinc-blende. Mr. Stetefeldt directs special attention to the treatment of pyrites which contain sufficient copper and gold to pay for working. This is the case in the gold mining districts of the Southern States, mainly in North Carolina and Virginia. A personal inspection of these districts has convinced him that one main cause of the numerous failures there has been the lack of proper modes of reduction. By raw amalgamation these sulphurets yield only a low percentage of gold, accompanied by a heavy loss in quicksilver. If, however, these ores are roasted, the gold is easily amalgamated, and the loss of quicksilver is reduced to a minimum. In the Stetefeldt furnace these sulphurets can be roasted at a trifling expense, and at the same time the copper made available. He proposes that the beneficiation of the ores should be effected by dry crushing through a No. 35 wire screen; roasting in the Stetefeldt furnace with condensation in water of the acid fumes formed by the roasting; leaching of the roasted ore with the acid water to extract copper; precipitating copper from the solution by iron; and amalgamating the ore, after leaching, in Crosby's amalgamator to extract the gold. He estimates that the total expense of this process, considering the low price of labour and fuel in North Carolina and Virginia, will not exceed in works of 25 to 30 tons capacity in 24 hours \$3 per ton, which will allow the treatment of very low-grade ore.

PUMPS.—Mr. W. H. BROOKES, of Birkenhead, has patented some improvements in pumps. In constructing a plunger or ram pump according to this invention the ram or plunger is made hollow and fitted with a valve guard at its foot. This valve opens out from the interior of the ram or plunger and forms the suction valve of the pump. A suitable distance up the hollow ram there is a through slot of length corresponding with, or rather more than, the stroke of the pump, and of width corresponding with the diameter of the suction pipe, which enters the barrel of the pump opposite the slot, and a suitable distance up the pump. The plunger or ram is fitted below the through slot with spring packing rings, which are placed round the plunger or ram, and between the valve packing rings at the foot of the plunger or ram and the through slot. The valve of the pump is fitted at the foot of the pump, and may be of any suitable form. The pump is provided with a suitable packing gland for the ram if found necessary, also with connecting-rod and suitable working gear.

TO MINING ENGINEERS.

THE ROSEBERRY IRONSTONE COMPANY invite competition for the BEST SCHEME for WINNING the IRONSTONE in their ROSEBERRY ROYALTY, and conveying the same to the N. E. Railway. £100 is offered for the best and £25 for the second best scheme. The decision to be made by the company, or whosoever they may appoint.

Each competitor must supply full working plans and sections, with specification and estimated cost. And the whole of the plans sent for competition to become the property of the company.

Copies of the Ordinance Survey, with the royalty coloured thereon, and necessary particulars, will be forwarded to intending competitors on receipt of 10s.

Application to be made to the ROSEBERRY IRONSTONE COMPANY, care of Messrs. Chaytor and Co., Middlesbrough-on-Tees. To which address competitive plans must be sent on or before the 1st day of October, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a most VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, in efficient and going order, situated in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, CARMARTHENSHIRE. It is fitted up with all necessary machinery, &c., for carrying on a very extensive trade. The lease is most advantageous, very low royalties, and sleeping rent. The coal is considered equal to the best in the district.

For further particulars apply to "T. W." Post Office, Llanelly.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

TO BE LET, the MINERALS under the farms of Llwynceibren, Plasbach, Tirshonol, Ynlawen, Erwefelin, and Llwynrhos, containing by admeasurement 145 acres, or thereabouts, situated in the parish of LLANEDY, and within two miles of Pantyffynnon Railway Station. The London and North-Western intended new line runs through the property. The coal has been proved. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN DAVIES, Land and Mineral Surveyor, Elwydded, Llanelly, S.W.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND, FOR SALE. Apply to FORGE CRAG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE, — A VALUABLE OPENED COLLIERY PROPERTY, in the neighbourhood of NEATH. For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. DOBSON, BROWN, and ADAMS, Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

FOR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS and FITTINGS, 11 tons each; condensing work equal to new.

Also TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, with or without BOILERS.

Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, —

- A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new.
- A 30 inch ditto ditto.
- A 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
- A large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL.

Apply to W. TREGAT, REDRUTH.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 4½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London E.C.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE. For particulars, apply to JOHN R. DANIELL, Solicitor, Camborne.

FOR SALE, — a 40 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with first piece of MAIN ROD. For particulars and price, apply to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Mercer, &c., Camborne, Cornwall.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE. —

- A 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS.
- A 24-in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 9-ton BOILER, with TWO new FLY-WHEELS, and 36 heads of STAMPS, complete.
- A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.
- A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 5-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TRACKER, Solicitor, Helston.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

AGENTS WANTED.

MESSRS. JOHN BOURNE AND CO. are now appointing SOLE AGENTS in the CHIEF MINING and MANUFACTURING CENTRES for the SALE of their IMPROVED BALANCED COMPOUND LAND ENGINES, which, with the main feature of superior economy of fuel, combine the highest quality of workmanship and materials and cheapness exceeding that of any in the market.

Apply at 66, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

During the TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1874-75, which will commence on the 1st of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1.—CHEMISTRY	By E. FRANKLAND, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2.—METALLURGY	By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
3.—NATURAL HISTORY	By T. H. HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.
4.—MINERALOGY	By W. H. BRIDGEMAN, W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
5.—MINING	Chairman.
6.—GEOLOGY	By A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D., F.R.S.
7.—APPLIED MECHANICS	By T. M. GOODRICH, M.A.
8.—PHYSICS	By FREDERICK GUTHRIE, Ph.D., F.R.S.
9.—MECHANICAL DRAWING	By Rev. J. H. EDGAR, M.A.

The fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the Laboratories.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, Acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Science Teachers are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

For a prospectus and information apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.

NOTE.—By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, the instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Applied Mechanics, and Natural History, will be given in the New Buildings, in the Exhibition-road, South Kensington.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This College supplies a complete course of instruction in Science, applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of £50 each yearly, with free education including Laboratory instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College. The fees are £2 for each Course, or £18 for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory.

CHEMISTRY (Theoretical and Practical), METALLURGY, &c.	Prof. ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.
MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, AND MECHANISM	Prof. ROBERT BALL, LL.D., F.R.S.
DRAWING, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEYING	Prof. THOMAS F. PIGOT, C.E., M.R.I.A.
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	Prof. W. F. BARRETT, P.R.S.E., F.O.S.
MINING AND MINERALOGY	Prof. EDWARD HULL, M.A., F.R.S.
AGRICULTURE	Prof. J. P. O'REILLY, C.E., M.R.I.A.
BOTANY	Prof. EDMUND DAVY, M.D., M.R.I.A.
ZOOLOGY	Prof. W. R. M'NAB, M.D.
	Prof. H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D.

The Session commences on Monday, October 5th.

Programmes may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

IMPROVED FIRE-PLACES.—A short account of certain Suggestions for Economising Fuel, and more effectually Warming Apartments, submitted by Messrs. EDWARDS and SON in reply to the appeal of the Council of the Society of Arts.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 80, WHARF STREET, CARLISLE.

NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE, ST. AGNES.

SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 2nd of September next, at One o'clock precisely, the whole of the ENGINES and other MATERIALS on the above mine, comprising—ONE 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with BOILER, 11 tons, nearly equal to new.

ONE 22 in. cylinder WINDING and STAMPING ENGINE, with cage, and wood engine-house; BOILER, 5½ tons.

ONE 16 head STAMPS AXLE, with lifters, frames, and horses, complete (quite equal to new).

130 fms. whim chain.

1 8 arm capstan.

1 52 ft. shears.

1 King and Queen post balance bob.

1 balance bob, at Flat-rod Shaft.

22 10 in. pumps.

2 8 in. working barrels.

1 10 in. 6 ft. matching.

1 8 in. ditto.

1 9 in. 4 ft. ditto.

1 8 in. H. piece.

1 8 in. doorpiece.

2 8 in. windboxes.

1 11 in. pole case.

1 10 in. stuffing box and gland.

2 9 in. 12 ft. working barrels.

1 10 in. sinking windbox.

1 10 in. doorpiece.

1 10 in. plunger pole.

1 8 in. ditto.

22 pairs of strapping plates.

80 fms. of main rods, from 8 in. to 10 in.

120 fms. of ¾ capstan chain.

2 horse whims.

100 fms. of flat rods, with stands and pulleys.

Bucket rods, skip road, and skip ladders.

2 drop screws: smiths' tools.

5 wood sheds and roofs.

Whim rope, wood launders, a large quantity of old timber, also the tin dressing appliances, consisting of biddles, kieves, strips, &c., and the account house furniture.

The above will first be offered in One Lot, and if not so disposed of, will be immediately sold in lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Refreshments at Twelve o'clock.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND EFFECTS.

MR. HOWARD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at CASTLE-AND-DINAS MINE, St. Columb, on Saturday, September 5th, 1874, at Eleven A.M., the WHOLE of the

MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS,

Comprising ONE 36 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, 2 fly wheels, 20 tons of BOILERS; THREE 12 head STAMPS AXLES (6 cams to the round), with lifters, stands, &c.; two winding drums; 20 fms. of 12 inch pumps, and bottom of 10 in. plunger; 25 fms. of 9 inch drawing lift, &c.; pole and pole case; 50 fms. of flat rods, bucket rods, bridge rails, chain biddles, kieves, tools, materials, and other articles in general use in mines, full particulars of which may be had on application to the Auctioneer, St. Columb.

Dated 15th August, 1874.

WHEEL MARY TIN MINE, ST. DENNIS, CORNWALL.

VALUABLE TIN MINE AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MR. HOWARD WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (under powers contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage), at the Commercial Inn, St. Dennis, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, as a going concern (subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced),

THE WHEEL MARY TIN MINE,

Situate in the said parish of ST. DENNIS, held under lease for 21 years, from the 24th of June, 1872, at 1-18th dues, subject to a minimum rent of £20, to merge in dues, together with the whole of the TIN and other ores, LEAVINGS, and HALVANS in and upon the Mine on the day of sale; and also the ENGINE, MACHINERY, PITWORK, MATERIALS, and other effects thereon, comprising—ONE horizontal ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, fly-wheel, and ONE 10 ton BOILER, and 2 stamp axles, with 24 heads of stamps, all complete; flat rods, pulleys, stands, &c.; 9 in. drawing lift, bob, main rod, and other necessary connections, repeating lift, &c.; about 100 tons of railroad iron; six 9 in. pumps, tram wagons, shears and chain, tin house, dressing utensils, and appliances; materials, smiths' and carpenter's tools, and a variety of stores and material in general use.

The sett is nearly a mile square. Five rich lodes running through the entire sett have been discovered, a large quantity of tinstone is on the mine ready for the stamps, and the further supply thereof is considered practically inexhaustible, and it is believed by some of the best practical tin miners that at the present low price of tin large profits may be made by working the mine with energy.

To view apply to JAMES QUINTRELL, the bailiff in possession, on the mine; and for any further particulars to the Auctioneer, Fore-street, St. Columb; or Messrs. HODGE, HOOKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated August 18th, 1874.

COEDCAE FARDRE COLLIERY, NEAR PONTYPRIDD.

MESSRS. D. EVANS AND SON are instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, on Wednesday, September 9, 1874, at Three P.M., subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, ALL THAT COLLIERY known as the

COEDCAE FARDRE COLLIERY,

Situate at Llantwit Fardre, in the county of Glamorgan, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY belonging thereto, the property of Mr. David Williams.

The property comprises 15 acres of the Nos. 2 and 3 seams of Llantwit coal, situate on the north drop of the Llantwit basin, and having an average aggregate thickness of 9 ft. 6 in. The No. 3 seam, which is well known to be the best in the South Wales basin for house and gas purposes, has been won by a level, and is now in full working order.

The colliery is situated close to the public road, about 400 yards from the siding of the well-known Tynant Collieries, and in close proximity to other collieries in the parish of Llantwit Fardre, a few minutes walk from the Llantwit Station of the Taff Vale and Llantrissant Junction Railway, and lies at a very convenient distance from the town of Llantrissant, where, as well as in other neighbouring villages, the coal commands a ready sale.

The property is held under an agreement for a lease from William Salmon, Esq., for a term of 14 years, from June 1871, subject to a sleeping rent of £20 per annum, and the low royalty of 8d. per ton of 2520 lbs.

For further particulars, apply to the Vendor, Coedcae Fardre, Pontypridd; to the Auctioneers, at their offices; or to Messrs. SPICKETT and PRICE, Solicitors, The Court House, Pontypridd.

WHEEL VINCENT MINE SETT AND MATERIALS TO BE SOLD, IN ONE LOT, AS A GOING CONCERN.

MESSRS. SPEAR AND PALMER have received instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1874, by Three o'clock in the afternoon (subject to such conditions of sale as will then be read), all that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING SETT, called

WHEEL VINCENT,

Situate in the parish of Altarnun, in the county of Cornwall, comprising—FIVE KNOWN LODES running through the sett, which is about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; and also all the MACHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, PITWORK, and other effects, comprising account house, carpenter's and smiths' shops, burning house, covered dressing floors, one 30 in. cylinder rotary double-acting engine and boiler, together with 32 heads of stamps and gear, in good condition, biddles, hauling machine, shears, tramway, rods, pumps, lifting tackle, and all other materials and buildings on the mine.

The mine is adjoining the turnpike road leading from Llanneon to Bodmin, and is situate about one mile from Five Lanes.

The sett will be sold for the residue of a term of 21 years, from the 13th day of November, 1871, subject to the payment of the annual rent of £26, but free from lords' dues until the mineral sold from the mine shall amount in value to £12,000, afterwards dues 1-24th.

The mine is laid open to the depth of 30 fms. Two good lodes have been worked upon, and produced within a short time tin which has realised £2431, and as all the machinery is on the mine and in perfect working order it is believed that a little further outlay of capital spent in sinking and extending the levels will result in the opening up of one of the best mines in the county.

The mine is open for inspection, and may be seen by any party applying to Capt. O'NEILL, the agent on the mine.

Any further information and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers; or of Mr. E. NICOLLS, Solicitor, Callington.

Dated Callington, August 7th, 1874.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—PARISH OF LOVESTON.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. GOODE AND OWEN have been favoured by instructions TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1874, at the White Lion Hotel, Tenby, at One for Two o'clock precisely, first in One Lot, and then if not sold in Four Lots, the undermentioned IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY:—

Lot 1.—The desirable FARMS of GREAT LOVESTON and HUNGERFORD, held under lease by Mr. Henry John, containing by admeasurement 269a. 1r. 14p. or thereabouts.

Lot 2.—The excellent CORN GRIST MILL, called Loveston Mill, with comfortable DWELLING HOUSE (all in substantial repair), and 5a. 2r. 35p. of good MEADOW and PASTURE LAND, held by Mr. John Beddoes under a lease for the unexpired term of eight years.

Lot 3.—The valuable FARM of MOORE, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Griffiths, as tenant from year to year, containing 129a. 3r. 7p. of good PASTURE and ARABLE LAND.

Lot 4.—The compact FARM of LITTLE LOVESTON, in the occupation of Mr. Josiah Beynon, as tenant from year to year, containing by admeasurement 46a. 3r. 26p., or thereabouts.

The above property is situate upon the great mineral basin so celebrated for its anthracite coal fields and ironstone, and lies within easy distance of a shipping port at Cresswell Quay on the one side, and railway communication on the other. The main roads of the country intersect the farms.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. GHOVYNE and STOKES, Solicitors, Tenby; or of Messrs. GOODE and OWEN, Estate Agents and Valuers, Haverfordwest.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 15 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE, — An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWARTS, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

In Chancery.

RAMSBOTTOM V. MORRELL.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

TWO VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY (FREEHOLD), and UNION COLLIERY (LEASEHOLD), extending together over about 520 acres, and comprising SEVERAL VALUABLE BEAMS of COAL, with good railway accommodation.

The property is situate about three miles from Coleford, and four from Lydney, traversed by the Bixslado and Dark Hill Valleys, and is on the Severn and Wye Railway, connecting Lydney on the Bristol Channel, with Lydbrook on the Ross and Monmouth line, a branch of which line, expected to be completed this year, runs through the property.

These collieries are well worthy the attention of coalowners and enterprising colliers, as shafts can be opened without any unusual expense, and with the certainty of finding coal, obviating the risk commonly attendant on the opening of new collieries.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY have received instructions TO OFFER the above VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Wednesday, September 30th, at One for Two o'clock precisely, by order of the Master of the Rolls, to whose Court this cause is attached, in Two Lots.

Lot 1 will comprise the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, 200 acres; and Lot 2 the UNION COLLIERY, 320 acres.

Particulars and plans may shortly be obtained of Messrs. PRIOR, BIGG, CHURCH, and ADAMS, Solicitors, 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; of Messrs. GRAHAM and SONS, Solicitors, Abingdon, Berks.; of MANCUS W. T. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria street; at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause Belayne v. French on the 14th day of February, 1874, and with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES BACON, by Mr. SNAPE, at the Lion House, Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1874, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in Three Lots, certain FREEHOLD PREMISES and MINERALS,

Situate in and near WREXHAM aforesaid.

Lot 1 being a FREEHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Hope-street, Wrexham, formerly known as the Wrexham Club House, now in the occupation of Messrs. Simms as yearly tenants.

Lot 2 being FOUR SEVERAL PLOTS, PIECES, or PARCELS of FREEHOLD LAND, containing 1347 square yards or thereabouts, abutting on Hill-street and Regent-street, in Wrexham, now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Davies, builder, his under tenants or assigns held by the said Mr. Hugh Davies, under a lease dated the 30th day of April, 1857, for a term of 99 years, from the 25th day of March, 1854, at a ground rent of £22 9s. per annum, which will be payable to the purchaser. These premises are sold subject to the said lease, and the purchaser will be entitled to the rack rental of the premises on the expiration of the said term; and

Lot 3 being the MINERALS lying under the PENTRE-FRONT FARM, comprising a mineral area of 31 acres (little more or less), the farm being in the occupation of Mr. Edward Boynton as a yearly tenant at the rent of £60. This farm lies to the west of Wrexham, and about four miles distant therefrom.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained (gratis) in London from Messrs. WARD, MILL, WITHAM, and LAMBERT, 1, Gray's Inn square, W.C.; and Messrs. HENSMAN and NICHOLSON, 25, College Hill, Cannon-street, E.C.; and in the country from Mr. JAMES O'BRYNE, Central Chambers, 17a, South Castle-street, Liverpool; and from Mr. SNAPE, the Auctioneer, Lion House, Wrexham.

EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1874.

MINE FOR SALE, BY TENDER.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to WIND-UP the CARN CAMBORNE MINE INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the same as a GOING CONCERN.

This mine is situate in the parish of Camborne, Cornwall, immediately adjoining the Dolcoath Mine, and in close proximity to several other of the most important mines of the district.

A very large amount has been expended in developing the property during the 13 years it has been held by the present company, and considerable quantities of both tin and copper ores have been raised and sold; the north lode now in the bottom being worth about £40 per fathom.

About nine years of the leases, granted by Sir R. R. Vyvyan and J. F. Bassett, Esq., remain unexpired.

The MACHINERY comprises a 22-in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE; crusher, with driving wheels; 160 fms. of steel wire rope; 30 fms. of flat-rods; drawing and plunger lifts; 100 fms. of pitwork; a 13½ in. cylinder stamps engine; 30 ft. water wheel; 24 heads of stamps, complete; biddles; shafting; dressing sheds; and all other requisites for carrying on the concern.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, Mr. JOHN HARDING, 51, Canal, Salisbury; and for viewing to Capt. W. PENBERTHY, at the Mine.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the Secretary on or before Thursday, the 10th September, endorsed "Tender for Carn Camborne Mine."

The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, with ONE BOILER, 10 tons, and first piece of main rod complete; also 14 in. STAMPING ENGINE, 12 head stamps' axle, with heels, lifters, frame, &c., complete.

The whole of the above machinery is in excellent condition, and can be seen at Wheal Osborne, Crowan, on application to Capt. WILLIAM ROWE, South Maradock Villa, Camborne.

Sealed tenders will be received up to Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, by W. PAGE CARDOZA, Esq., Camborne; and Mr. B. LIBBY, Auctioneer, &c., Camborne.

Neither the highest nor any tender will be necessarily accepted.

Dated Camborne, August 19, 1874.

PROGRESSIVE MINE FOR SALE.

HELVELLYN MINING COMPANY, WYTHBURN, near WINDERMERE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASES, WORKS, MINE, and PLANT of the above company, in one or in the following portions, each adjoining:—

1.—HELVELLYN END, comprising about 600 acres. In this sett are contained the chief drivings on the various lodes, which have yielded thousands of pound weight of lead ore; and at the present moment present every indication that they will speedily become a most valuable and remunerative property.

2.—WELLSIDE, about 400 acres. Here are situate the dressing-floors, tramway, and machinery for crushing, with the stores and offices.

3.—BIRKSIDE, 350 acres, containing proved veins of iron and copper (carbonate) not yet explored.

4.—SEAT SANDLE, 400 acres, and having several valuable veins of hematite iron ore, which are profitably worked on the adjoining estate.

The property has been partly developed by a small company, which is not prepared to advance the necessary capital. The royalties are moderate, and terms of purchase easy. Parties are invited to inspect the property.

Specimens of ore may be seen, and information obtained, from JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., 2, Coleman-street Buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.; the Agent at the Mine; or from the Secretary.

W. WHEELHOUSE, Boston Spa, Tadcaster.

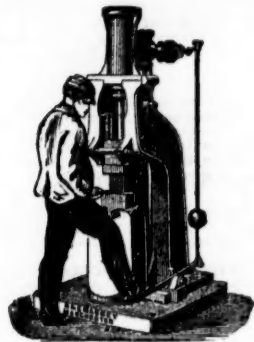
TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the finest ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in EUROPE, situated in the PICOS DE EUROPA, province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of 395,000 square metres.

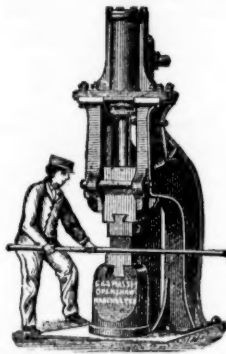
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

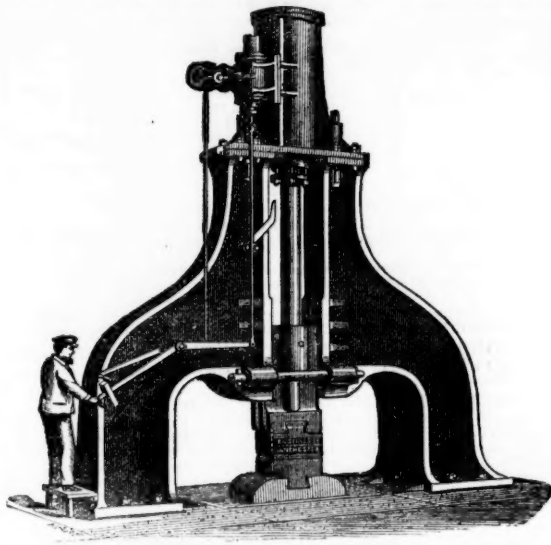
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting **STEAM HAMMERS** of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly **DEAD BLOW**, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. **Large Hammers**, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. **Small Hammers**, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



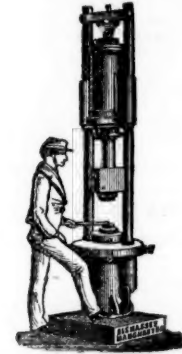
Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



General Smithy Hammer.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



Special Steam Stamp.



General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. **STEAM HAMMERS** for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.

ROBERT DAGGLISH & CO.,

Boiler Makers, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.,

ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY, LANCASHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROBERTSON'S PATENT

VALVELESS ENGINES, AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR COLLIERIES AND PUMPS,

With and without Condensing Apparatus.

CHEMICAL PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ROLLING MILL ENGINES, GEARING, &c.,

GLASS MACHINERY.

MINING MACHINERY FOR COPPER, COAL, GOLD, AND SALT.

FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,

Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

IRON ROOFS, IRON BUILDINGS, IRON SHEDS,

Which they have extensively supplied and erected for mining requirements at home and abroad.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF PARTICULARS.

F. M. & CO'S PATENT IRON ROOFING TILES OR SLATES ARE IN SPECIAL FAVOUR FOR TEMPORARY COVERING,

They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

London Office, 1, DELAHAY STREET, Westminster,
FIRST DOOR OUT OF GREAT GEORGE STREET.

THOMAS WARDEN & SON, IRON, STEEL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, Tug Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Crabs, Cranes, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Arms and Boxes, Axles, Springs, Hurdles and Fencing, Screw Bolts, Washers, Hames, Chains, Files, Nails, &c., &c.

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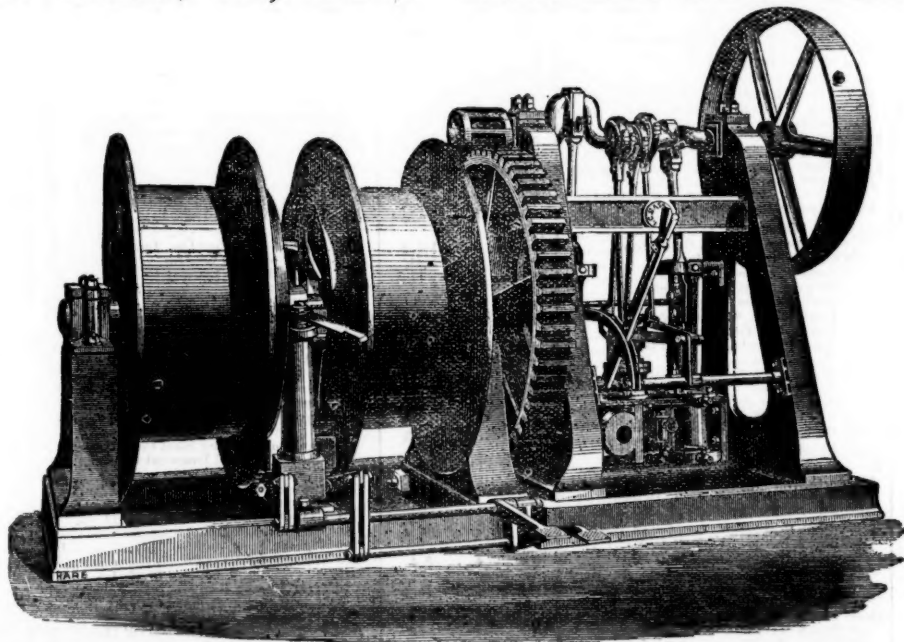
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confidence recommended.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Prud.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	...	...	12 1 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1874
20000	Alt-y-Crib, i, Talybont*	2 0 0	...	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, i, Devon*	1 0 0	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5000	Blanc Caelan, s, i, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just*	118 5 0	25	22 1/2	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Bronkwood, i, s, i, (25000 Deb. B. Sp. et.)	100 0 0	...	...	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Buckfastleigh, c, Buckfastleigh	1 10 0	...	...	2 15 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
3548	Cargill, s, i, Newlyn*	5 4 5	...	...	4 15 0	0 12 0	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, i, Cumberland*	2 10 0	...	...	1 6 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1873
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 0 0	57 1/2	54 50	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000	Cath. & Jane, i, Penrhynendendrach	5 0 0	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 0	June 1873
2450	Cock's Kitchen, t, Illogan*	20 4 9	11	9 1/2	11 17 0	0 7 0	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1874
4296	Dolcoath, c, i, Camborne	10 14 10	47	45 47 1/2	104 14 2	0 10 0	July 1874
5000	Drake Walls, t, c, Calstock*	5 0 0	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1874
10000	East Ballewidden, t, Sancerre*	1 0 0	...	...	0 2 11	0 0 0	July 1874
4144	East Cadeon, c, St. Eilian*	2 14 0	...	...	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darren, i, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	...	...	222 10 0	0 0 0	May 1874
4400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan*	0 9 9	...	...	13 11 3	0 2 0	May 1873
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*	5 19 0	12	11 12	20 0 0	0 7 0	July 1874
5000	Exmouth, s, i, Christow	0 7 6	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, i, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	...	...	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, s, i, (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	...	...	...	0 5 10	0 10 0	Aug. 1874
15000	Great Laxey, i, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	10 1/2	11 12	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
25000	Great West Van, i, Cardigan*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1874
4008	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston*	40 15 0	...	...	15 19 0	0 2 0	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, i, Durham*	0 6 0	...	...	1 8 0	0 4 0	May 1874
20000	Groswinlon, i, Cardigan*	2 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 8 0	0 8 0	May 1874
1024	Herdoford, i, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	82 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock* (24 sh.)	1 10 0	...	...	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
20000	Killaloe, s, i, Tipperary	1 0 0	...	...	0 3 11 1/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
400	Lisbarr, i, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	...	...	563 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1873
1200	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 17 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, i, Cardigan*	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 7	0 3 7	June 1874
9000	Miners Mining Co., i, Wrexham*	5 0 0	20	15 20	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland, c, i*	7 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	June 1874
12000	North Hendre, i, Wales	2 0 0	...	...	0 15 0	0 2 0	June 1874
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just*	11 9 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
7000	Old Treburgett, s, i, ordinary shares	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
8000	Old Treburgett, s, i, 100 p. et. pref.	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
4004	Pedra-drea, t, Redruth*	9 2 0	...	...	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	Feb. 1874
5000	Penballa, t, St. Agnes*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 5 0	0 2 0	July 1874
5000	Penrith, t, c, Gwennap*	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1873
6000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne*	4 13 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	39 19 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Porthorro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	...	...	1 12 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, s, i, Holywell	1 0 0	...	...	0 7 0	0 2 0	July 1874
1120	Providence, t, Lelant*	16 17 7	4	3 3 1/2	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Roman Gravel, i, Salop*	7 10 0	16 1/2	14 14 1/2	4 2 0	0 8 0	Aug. 1874
10000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	90	90 100	715 4 0	0 10 0	July 1874
8000	South Corn, c, St. Horgan	1 17 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000	South Darren, i, Cardigan*	3 0 0	...	...	1 6 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
7771	St. Ann's Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, i, Salop*	6 0 0	7 1/2	7 8	8 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
4000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	32	30 32 1/2	47 8 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1874
15000	Tintock, t, i, Bodmin	2 0 0	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	6 5 0	2	3 1/2	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, i, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	25	20 25	12 19 0	0 10 0	July 1874
8000	W. Chiverton, i, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	52 10 0	0 6 0	June 1874
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	98 0 0	60 x d.	67 1/2 62 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	11 1/2	10 11	3 12 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan*	6 2 6	...	...	638 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1872
4296	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	3 4 4	7 1/2	7 1/2	11 14 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
896	Wheal Mary, t, Uxley Lelant*	15 17 8	...	...	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
80	Wheal Owies, t, St. Just*	76 5 0	80	70 75	522 10 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
15000	Wheal Tregoss, t, Roche	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheal Whistler, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0	0 6 0	May 1873
25000	Wicklow, c, s, i, Wicklow	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Prud.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35500	Alamillos, i, Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
30000	Almaden and Tinto Consol., s, i*	1 0 0	...	...	0 4 3	0 1 0	Mar. 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 0 0	...	...	0 11 0	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	June 1874
6000	Bensberg, i, Germany*	10 0 0	...	...	0 17 0	0 8 0	July 1873
15280	Burra Burra, c, s, Australia	5 0 0	...	...	56 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
30000	Cape Copper Mining Co., t, St. Africa	7 0 0	27 1/2	27 28	16 15 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1874
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	1 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	June 1873
30000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	...	...	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, s, Utah*	10 0 0	...	...	0 16 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, s, i, Colorado*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	0 9 0	0 1 0	June 1874
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 16 0	...	...	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
33500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, g, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	...	...	2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
80000	Emma, g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, St. Aust.	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 7 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
20000	Fortuna, i, Spain*	2 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	56 0 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1874
30000	Gold Run, s, i, Australia*	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia*	1 30 0	...	...	0 2 4	0 6 0	June 1873
20000	Last Chance, s, i, Utah*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, i, Spain*	8 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	14 10 0	0 7 0	Mar. 1874
7837	Lusitania, Portugal* (25 shares)	8 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, i	10 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
5000	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10 0 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining and Ironworks, c, i	30 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	0 3 0	July 1873
10000	Portuguese, s, i, France*	20 0 0	21	19 21	15 18 0	0 19 0	Jan. 1874
100000	Port Phillip, c, i, Greece*	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
84000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*	8 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 16 0	0 8 0	July 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Gold Mining Co., t*	2 0 0	...	...	15 per cent.	...	...
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
10000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 16 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1873
10000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	0 11 0	0 6 0	May 1874
20000	Tollima, s, i, (5000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	54 0 0	0 20 0	Dec. 1873
500	Westphalian, s, i, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	...	...	1 3 7	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
15000	Western Andes, s, i, (2000 £5 f. pd.)	3 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 3 7	0 1 0	Aug. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Prud.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 0 0	...	...	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
80000	Blue Tent, <i>Hyd.</i> , California	5 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
50000	Braganza, g, Brazil*	0 15 0	...	...	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
100152	Chentles, g, s, Nicaragua* (and 15,542 of £1 ls.)	2 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully pd.
8000	Clifton, c, Colorado*	5 0 0	...	...	Feb. 1872
10000	Crecent, g, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
100000	Culaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 0	...	...	June 1872
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	...	...	Dec. 1871
80000	Exchequer, g, s, California*	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*	2 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
10000	Goetz Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, s, California*	1 0 0	1	...	July 1873
6000	Hornachos, s, i, (£10 shares)	9 0 0	...	...	Jan. 1874
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
20000	Independence, g, California*	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, s, i, s, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	...	...	Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, g*	2 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (85000 issued)	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, i, Spain*	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
40000	Malpaso, g, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 10s. paid)	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnel, Germany*	5 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0	...	...	Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, g, c, Italy*	6 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, g, s, Nevada*	0 7 6	3/4	3/4	Jan. 1874
20000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Fully pd.
80000	New Rosario, s, Mexico*	1 0 0	1	3/4	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland, s, i	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
30000	North American, g*	4 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
80000	Panulillo, c, Chili*	4 0 0	1	3/4	Fully pd.
20000	Pasarete United, g, California*	3 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
80000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
00000	Rio Tinto, s, c, Huelva, Spain	8 0 0	8	7 1/2	Jan. 1874
00000	Rosa Grande, g, Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 19 0	3/4	3/4	July 1872
322500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
300000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*	10 0 0	2 1/2	2 3/4	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara, s, Brazil	0 7 6	3/4	3/4	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
87500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	2 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
2533000	St. John del Rey* (£5 stock and its multiples can be dealt in)	...	247 1/2	240 280	"Stock"
25000	St. Lawrence, s, California	8 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	2 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, s, Utah*	10 0 0	7 1/4	3/4	Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, g, Australia*	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
2000	United Mexican Republics* [?]	25 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Fully pd.
14000	Utah, M., s, Utah*	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	Fully pd.
25000	Victoria (London)*, g, Australia (35,000 sh. 1s. pd.)	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.
78000	Yorke Peninsula, s, South Australia	1 0 0	...	...	Fully pd.